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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Johnson Resigns, NRA Revises

Roosevelt Works on New Plan

Western Nations Tackle Chaco

U. S., Willing to Lose, Wins Cup

Queen Mary Starts Queen Mary

New Hampshire Wastes Words

BRIG.-GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON resigns as National Recovery Administrator and NRA heads definitely toward complete reorganization. Letters exchange between General Johnson and President Roosevelt which indicate entire good will on both sides. In the single year of his meteoric course Johnson carried to amazing lengths the plan he helped originate for regimenting and controlling American business. Literally he became the NRA, a leader of colorful speech and forceful, spectacular action, who swept the public along with him. He got extraordinary results under extraordinary handicaps. But it became necessary to recast the NRA—And there was no known way to unscramble the eggs and salvage the General.

¶ Washington believes President Roosevelt has full plans for reorganizing the NRA. In seclusion at Hyde Park he has consulted with business, industrial and labor leaders. He has known NRA was working badly, was no longer essential to its original purposes, and that cooperation of rebelling industry was now more important economically and politically than its codifying. New NRA is expected to work under three boards—Instead of pulling the business man, it may seek to pull with him.

¶ Bolivia and Paraguay are to be importuned once more to drop their foolish Chaco war by a committee of League and non-League members. As the Latin-American delegates at Geneva have worked it out, the United States and Brazil will be asked on this conciliation body along with the neighbors Uruguay, Venezuela and Cuba and the remote neutrals Mexico, Spain and Czechoslovakia. Thus a preponderance of western world states will attack a knotty Western world problem—Perhaps they can get under the belligerents' skins with some slithering western world words.

¶ The United States keeps the America's Cup when Americans would have been willing to see it won away. Rainbow outsails Endeavour by 55 seconds in the bitterly contested sixth race, starting last and winning on better handling, and this fourth win out of six races keeps the prize. Both yachts fly protest flags after an involved start, but T. O. M. Sopwith drops his complaint, and says he will never challenge again. England is disappointed, and so seems America—America honestly wanted the sport of crossing the Atlantic to try to win that mug back.

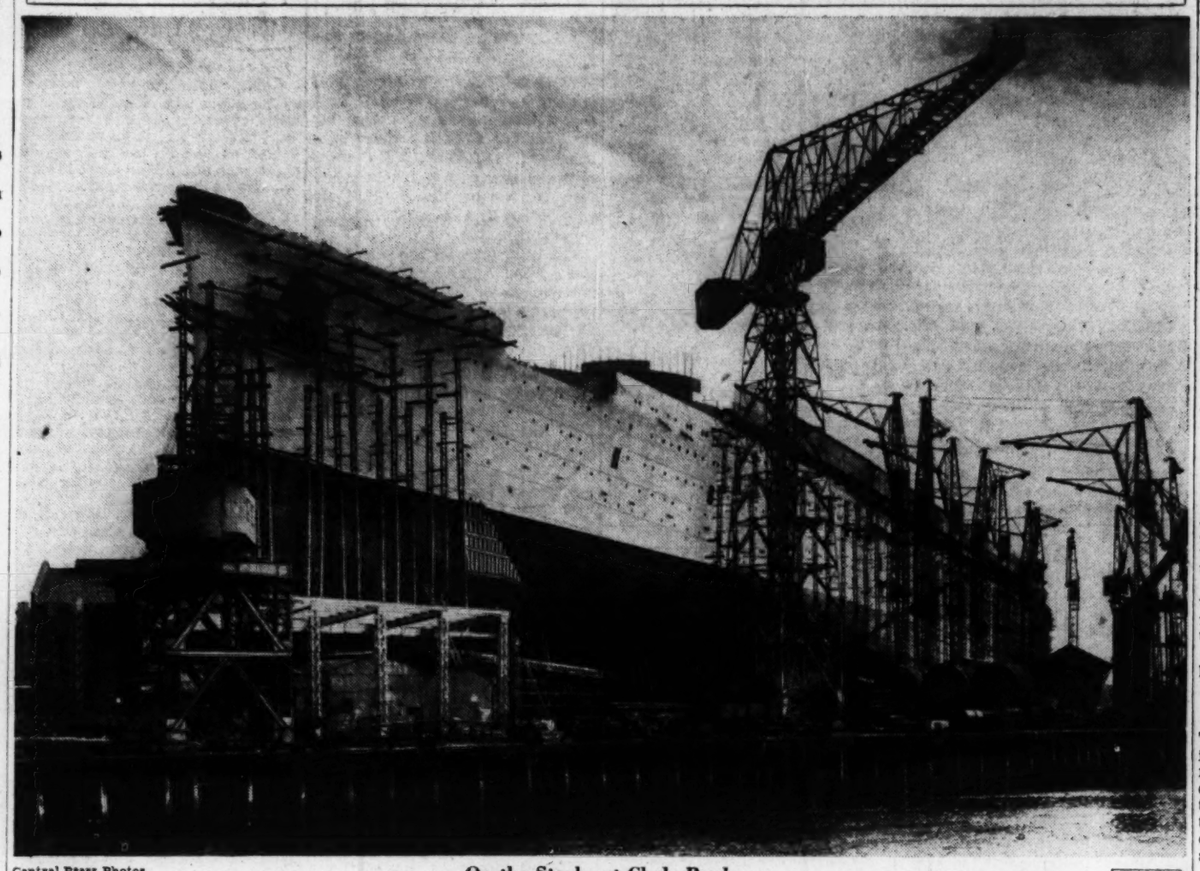
¶ Britain cheers the launching by Queen Mary at Clyde Bank of the great new Cunarder 534 to which she gives her own name. This liner is 1018 feet long, will cost $30,000,000, is backed by the Government. Turning from big boats to little, London newspapers regret ending of the international yacht race under an apparent cloud. Some suggest that the America's Cup should be put in permanent storage. English opinion agrees with American about the two racers—It regards Endeavour as the faster but less ably handled boat.

¶ The League of Nations cheerfully faces a period of its own inflation. With Russia in and Afghanistan in the door, Ecuador wheels into line and Egypt makes sure of welcome. Brazil and Costa Rica flirt with the idea of coming back. Some Americans will see in all this increased reason why the United States should join up. But oppositionists would as swiftly argue that the League's three biggest concerns do not concern America—These are the Saar, Austria and the proposed Locarno of the East.

¶ Moscow newspapers announce that the World Congress Communist International, postponed from July, will be held in Moscow early in 1935. Previous announcement gave the new date as the current month. With Russia entering the League and having such close dealings with capitalistic countries, the Communists seem to wish to draw as little attention as possible to the congress at which they report conspiracy progress and plot their fiery world revolution. Does Russia's red fade pink?—Or does its left hand simply not tell its right hand what it is up to?

¶ Manchester, N. H., hears Chief Justice William H. Sawyer recite famous court history. An attorney asked an elderly male witness if the woman in the case was talkative. "More than a trifle garrulous." Question repeated. "Somewhat redundant," was the reply. "Was she talkative?" "Not a little pleonastic," witness admitted. At last the outraged lawyer shouted, "Six times I've asked you to say whether she was talkative!" "And six times I've answered she was," softly witness replied—Ever since Daniel Webster New Hampshire has had that bright way with words.

Before 'Number 534' Became the 'Queen Mary'



Central Press Photos

On the Stocks at Clyde Bank

Impressive View of the New Monster of the Deeps, Said to Be the Largest Vessel in Existence. A Sister Ship Is Also Contemplated. But Other Powers Aren't Conceding Speed Honors. And it Will Be 1936 Before the "Queen Mary" Can "Show Her Heels."

England's Queen Names Huge Liner The Queen Mary

Giant Cunarder '534' Takes to Water, Seeking Speed Record

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

CLYDE BANK, Scot., Sept. 26—With the launching of the "534" today in the presence of the highest dignitaries in the land and spectators drawn from every part of the world, Great Britain made a definite bid to regain preëminence in speed on the Atlantic.

No launching ceremony ever commanded more attention than that performed by Queen Mary, who was accompanied by King George and the Prince of Wales, when she bestowed on the giant liner the appropriate name of "Queen Mary."

Perfect

The gray hull of the vessel stretching 1018 feet from stem to stern, moved easily down the tallow-coated slipways into the river below. There a fleet of tugs swarmed around the monster and proceeded to pilot the huge vessel to its fitting basin.

The launching went off without a hitch, according to program, opening with the address of Sir Percy E. Bates, chairman of the Cunard-White Star merger, followed by the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Recovery Act Is Foolproof, In Theory, Woman Leader Says, And NRA Goal Is Commendable

President of Federated Women's Clubs Declares New Deal Is to Be Praised for Seeking Common Ground for Labor, Capital and Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 26—Notwithstanding the mistakes of the NIRA, its theoretical background is foolproof, according to Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, guest of honor at the opening of the twenty-fifth annual conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs in New England yesterday.

Addressing some 200 delegates at the New Ocean House last night, she praised the efforts of the New Deal to find a common platform on which labor, capital and the consumer could work together. Calling upon members of the General Federation to let nothing prevent them from voting in the November elections she discussed some of the outstanding problems facing the United States today: arms manufacturing; the motion picture industry; liquor legislation; interstate handling of crime; equal rights; unemployment insurance, and old-age pensions.

As representative of the great middle class of the country the women's clubs, she stated, should work for old-age pension laws which would assure everyone enough to exist on in his last years.

"When families and houses were large," she stated, "there was always a corner for the old person, but today we live in apartments. The economic pressure is severe. There is an increasingly large number of pathetic figures in this country without means of support." She urged sympathy for both the old couple "who so tragically awaken to the fact that their children do not want them" and also for the children, for, she added, "there are two sides to this question that strikes so close to the home roots of civilization."

Middle Course for Women

Recommending a middle course in the question of women's rights, neither for the uncompromising equality in all industrial rulings, nor yet for discriminating "protection" which would mean injustices in pay and opportunity, she said:

"The question of married versus single women enters into the picture a bit also. We, as the great homemaking organization of the country, may shrug our shoulders and say this is not of vital moment to us, but more and more we are finding it difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between the home world and the business world."

In regard to unemployment, she reported that the General Federation this year is asking the club women to pay particular attention to those who are physically or mentally unfit.

"There should be," she said, "and there can be, a place for them. They do not need, in many instances, to become public charges and in the last analysis beggars. We can do much to restore their self-respect and confidence in their own ability to earn a living, and I make a special plea for your coöperation and help in this direction."

She called attention to the Ashurst Summer Act, permitting two

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Rainbow's Victory Keeps Cup in U. S.; Protests Dropped

Yacht Races Marred by Charges—Sopwith Says, Never Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26—Under the shadow of technical disagreements and recriminations which robbed the international yachting series of much of its interest, the sixth and decisive race yesterday retained the America's Cup for the New York Yacht Club.

The famous trophy—subject of 15 challenges by Great Britain in the past 64 years—was retained when Harold S. Vanderbilt's defending Rainbow led Thomas Octave Murdock Sopwith's Endeavour over the finish line by 55 seconds.

The result of the match, however, did not come until some hours after the finish. Both craft had flown protest flags following tactical altercations at the starting line. But after the race Mr. Sopwith voluntarily withdrew his protest acknowledging the fourth straight victory of the American sloop.

Decision Rankles

But the adverse decision on Sunday—and the governing committee's refusal on technical grounds to hear Mr. Sopwith's protest over the fifth race, still rankled. The skipper of the British challenger declared he would never challenge again, although two weeks before he had been very keen for another contest next year in case he lost this year. The atmosphere surrounding the

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Ecuador Adds Its Name To League's List

Three Recent Accessions Forward Geneva's Universality

3 Others En Route?

Brazil Expected to Return With Costa Rica; Egypt Likely to Ask Admission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

GENEVA, Sept. 26—The League of Nations is unexpectedly growing. After Russia and Afghanistan, Ecuador is joining the League, which thus gains almost at the same time three members.

That is a remarkable sign of its vigorous life. It is difficult to believe in its decadence when it still attracts adherents.

But there are features in the prospective admission of Ecuador which may furnish a valuable precedent.

Ecuador was an original member inasmuch as it signed the Versailles Treaty embracing the Covenant and is not therefore subject to the formal procedure imposed on other countries seeking inclusion. But like the United States it has not ratified the document. Therefore it remained outside. At present its ratification suffices to bring it into the League.

Covenant Enough?

There arises a curious and important point. In Geneva it is understood that Ecuador has not ratified the Versailles Treaty as a whole, but only the Covenant, and that part relative to labor organization. Yet apparently this partial acceptance is enough to bring Ecuador into the League. Perhaps strict juridical opinion would regard such ruling as hearsay, but nobody disputes it.

It follows, as is remarked here, that whenever the United States chooses to ratify the Covenant, it becomes ipso facto a member of the League and no question of ratifying the Versailles Treaty or touching its separate treaty with Germany would arise. The point is worth noting.

Others En Route

There is hope that Brazil, which left the League, is about to return. Costa Rica also is believed ready to come back. The movement toward Geneva is influencing Egypt, which is independent, although Great Britain would regard any intervention in Anglo-Egyptian relations as unfriendly. After Iraq's admission, sponsored by Britain, there seems no good reason for Egypt's absence.

The League, it will be observed, is in reality attaining the universality which is its objective.

Three principal subjects before the present session have presented great difficulties which can scarcely be surmounted immediately. They are the Saar, Austria and the Eastern Pact.

What About Police?

Refusal of Switzerland to aid recruiting for the policing of the Saar on the ground that it must preserve neutrality has aroused feeling in France which colored M. Louis Barthou's opposition to Switzerland's claims to compensation for damages incurred by Swiss citizens during war. The Saar police must be German-speaking and the replies of other countries will not help matters. Lithuania promises its best attention. Italy will facilitate the engagement of Italian subjects, but this promise is of doubtful value. Belgium also is not disposed to prevent individual recruiting.

The French want to have a complete constitution drawn up for the

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Johnson Resigns; President Reticent On Trade Demands

Dropping Reins

Wide World

Hugh S. Johnson

Wariness Shown In Attitude on Calls For Reassurance

Reminds Business Of Own Restraints

Retirement of Johnson Regarded by Conservatives as Reassuring

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Faced with a clamor for reassurance from business in every corner of the nation, President Roosevelt returned to his desk today on the heels of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's resignation and indicated once more that he did not believe such reassurances are necessary.

He declared to a tense and eager group of nearly 200 Washington correspondents that the pointed questions from the United States Chamber of Commerce were like tht lawyer's classic catch-phrase: "Have you stopped beating your wife? Answer Yes and No!" And as for business in general, the President succinctly said he wasn't "reacting" about prevailing conditions nearly so much as business was itself, nor did he have so many inhibitions.

That was all. But it plainly showed that, as in his Green Bay, Wis., address the President puts his trust in the "average man"—the men who have lately been going to the polls—and is not yet ready to accede to the demands for a "statement of confidence."

Final Answer Awaited

Whether his attitude is final and indicates a sharper turn toward the left on the strength of the Administration's evident strength at the polls, or whether the imminent reorganization of NRA will itself reassure business and provide the demanded stimulus for recovery, are questions which will be answered before long.

Pursuing the subject, the correspondents inquired what the President's reactions were to the general business situation. His most significant answer followed. He said he did not have as many reactions to the business situation as business men are having, nor as many inhibitions either.

This was the long familiar attitude of the President who has consistently rejected pleas for "reassurance" from business every few months since he has been in office. It is a tentative indication that the Chief Executive considers the present business situation no more disturbing than many in the past.

'Still Seem to Be Scoring'

Indeed, asked how his famous football game was getting on—referring to his "quarterback method" of policy making—the President replied that "we" still seem to be scoring. Which was an indication that he believes recovery is marching ahead, all gloomy reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

This important interchange swiftly follows General Johnson's resignation, upon which the President refused comment. Whether the resignation itself will reassure business of more freedom from NRA control or whether the recovery administration will pass into more experimental hands was in doubt.

Johnson Widely Criticized

The critics of General Johnson have been many, even among the business men of whom he was one. And despite his more and more evident sympathy with the industrialist side in labor and other disputes his departure was applauded in more than one conservative quarter today.

For the General had come to symbolize a type of dictatorial control which business bitterly resented. His own allegedly "drill sergeant" methods, his ever-present and somewhat curt secretary, Miss Frances M. Robinson, and his violent platform manners, all built up a nation-wide attack on the General.

Despite his kinship with business, business men objected to his technique so strenuously that his departure is believed by many to constitute in itself a reassurance. That, at any rate, is the reaction of the man in the street and ordinary voter, who has felt for some time that the General was on "the way out."

Called "Man on Horseback"

The President, however, and all whose memories are more than a few months long, recall the halcyon days a 12-month ago when General Johnson was hailed as the "man on horseback" who was leading business back to prosperity.

They remember the genuine service of organization which the General gave, and the qualities of indomitable and "hard boiled" discipline which seemed to be necessary to get industrial discipline under way. The General's moment, however, had undeniably passed.

But there is a future niche waiting for him, both the President and the former administrator indicated

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Freedom of Press Called Handicap In Fighting Crime

Police Chiefs Hear Urge for Restrictions on 'Sensational News'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The so-called "freedom of the press" was described as the worst handicap which law enforcement agencies of the country face by Hugh. D. Harper, chief of police at Colorado Springs, Colo., speaking before the International Association of Chiefs of Police here today.

The convention also heard a plea for a vigorous campaign against the drunken driver who constitutes a real problem confronting every police chief, according to Chief Charles A. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., president of the association.

While Chief Harper detected some improvement in the treatment of crime news by newspapers, the desire of some papers for sensational news he termed "the greatest handicap that can be conceived of" in the solution of crime.

Tribute to Monitor

He paid special tribute to the attitude of The Christian Science Monitor, declaring: "We feel this association should be grateful to that great religious newspaper of nation-wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor, for the attitude they have taken on law enforcement and the valuable publicity they have given us on many important questions in which we are deeply interested. Many of us may not agree with the religious ideas of that newspaper, but we feel we owe our thanks to them for the stand they have taken and the assistance rendered us in educating the people of this nation in the important questions so vital to their welfare."

Chief Harper told the convention that the newspapers which identified "the woman in red" in the Dillinger case did "irreparable damage" to the cause of law enforcement because thousands of witnesses would thereafter withhold information on criminals because of the fear that their names would be spread on the front pages of newspapers and their safety endangered by friends of the criminal.

Change Is Forecast

Chief Harper said he believed the "time is slowly but surely coming when such methods will not be used by an responsible newspapers." He recommended to his colleagues the system used by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation who informs newspapers of important developments and asks them to hold the news in confidence until release is advisable. This, Chief Harper explains, prevents papers from getting information from questionable sources.

Commending the present campaign to clean up the movies, Chief Harper expressed the view that the "motion pictures in the last few years have done more to educate young people to lives of crime than any other agency." He recommended that the association take up with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

'Gas' War On—Prices Tumble

Gen. Cole Refuses Police Job

But Kirk, He Nods Cheerfully

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Business

Battle of Price Tags

With a first-class gasoline price war underway in Metropolitan Boston today, the public alone stands to benefit, although only temporarily.

Gasoline at 13 cents a gallon, including tax, cheapest in Boston for years—hundreds hurrying to fill their tanks, planning long trips. That is the picture the layman sees as a result of the announcement today by all the big dealers that gas would be lowered an average of three cents a gallon in most sections of Greater Boston.

But beneath the change in the price tags, is a grimmer picture, one rooted deep in the history of American combines. The big companies are determined to force the independent dealers to stabilize the price of third-grade gasoline or go out of business.

That is the defy of Mr. E. W. Peaby, manager of the Shell Petroleum Company. Back snap the independents:

"We'll meet them at any game they suggest, but drive us out of business, never." One independent proprietor elaborated:

"We buy the stale and less desirable quality of gasoline which the big companies could not otherwise get rid of. Stock that's been in storage for months or even years, we can move, but at a lower figure."

Nor do the big dealers gain while the price war runs its course. Says Mr. Peaby: "The normal price of gasoline should be about 16 cents; the present new price is definitely below normal, how long it will last no one knows."

Watching on the sidelines is the NRA, ready to step in if prices go obviously below cost.

Politics

Hard to Please

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole today flatly refused the proffered position of Commissioner of Public Safety, left open by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham. Canny General Cole, who resigned as Boston Elevated Trustee, to capture the will-o'-the-wisp of the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, decided there was little promise of permanency in the job, offered by Governor Ely.

The Governor could appoint the General to hold office until Dec. 1, 1935, at which time he would not be on hand to reappoint the General. Neither Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, nor Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee, inspire the General with confidence. One of these men will be in office and neither can be expected to carry on the state pay roll the appointees of Governor Ely.

Then Gov. Joseph B. Ely, it is understood, offered the General the job of Commissioner of Labor and Industries, which he has refused. The story was that just before the Democratic pre-primary convention in Worcester last June, the General did not want to run for the guber-

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Things Present

Henri de Jouvenel, French Senator and formerly Ambassador to Italy, contributes the leading article to the Weekly Magazine Section, "The New European Policy." Marjorie Shuler gives us a glimpse into the home and career of Carrie Chapman Catt, in "Preserves Versus Politics." Lewis Rex Miller writes on "Looking Beyond Internationalism"; and Edgar Mills takes us for a tramp along the Appalachian Trail.

The "Moments Musical" series is continued with an informative discussion of "The Five" in Russia. Daily Features Page.

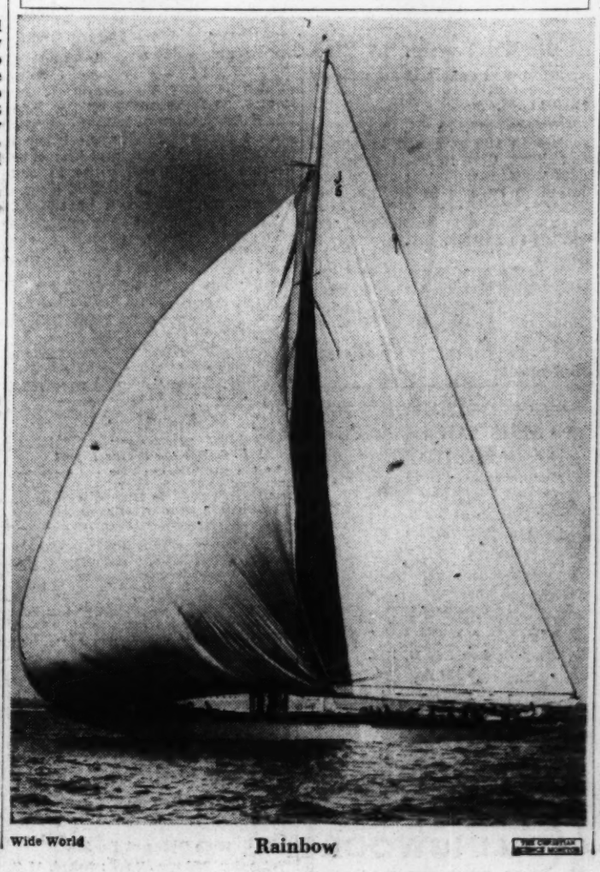
"Women are a great power, especially when they stand shoulder to shoulder." So says Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, member of the Finnish Parliament, in an interview, on the Women's Activities Page.

What do you suppose happens when a geyser is soaped? The Home Forum Page today has the answer.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Vocations.

Successfully Defends America's Cup



Wide World

Rainbow

Washington Framework Altered
President Tackles Newer Deals
Textile Study Is First Task

Naval Policy for London Negotiations Must Be Determined—Mrs. Roosevelt Has Plenty of Work Ahead—Food Rise Led by Meats

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—National affairs began today to revolve once more around the White House, as President and Mrs. Roosevelt took up their residence again after absences which have extended over a period of three months.

It is a greatly changed Washington framework to which the President returns, with NRA under reorganization, AAA facing change, a new budget being put together, and the whole recovery picture as typified by the emergency organizations one of conspicuous ups and downs.

Indeed, the situation is not unlike the White House itself, which is turned upside down. The Executive Offices are still closed and under wholesale renovation and enlargement, while the President must reside and his big staff must do business over in the living quarters of the White House, cramped under the best of circumstances. Naturally, disorganization in various forms ensues.

★ ★ ★

Food Prices Ascend: Food prices still continue to mount as a result of the worst drought the country has known in 40 years.

Figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show a rise of 1.3 per cent in retail food prices during the two weeks' period ending Sept. 11.

"The accumulated rise in retail food prices has amounted to 29.2 per cent since the low point on April 15, 1933," Mr. Lubin stated. Food prices, he said, are 9.2 per cent higher than Sept. 12, 1933, and 16.5 per cent higher than two years ago.

Twenty three of the 42 articles of food covered in the bureau's survey showed increases. Eight decreased in price and eleven remained unchanged.

Meats continue to show the greatest increase, with prices 28.1 per cent higher than a year ago.

Of the 51 cities covered by the bureau's study, 48 showed advances in average prices ranging from one tenth of one per cent in Boston to 3.6 per cent in Denver.

Although complaints of profiteering in food supplies have been forthcoming from various localities, the Department of Agriculture has not yet ruled that there has been a general undue increase in prices.

★ ★ ★

Hostess Returns: With the return of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by automobile late today the White House will be in possession of its official hostess after a lapse of three months.

Since she left here the first of July Mrs. Roosevelt has traveled 7000 or 8000 miles by automobile, airplane, train, and horse. She visited Yosemite, Crater Lake and Glacier National Parks, the Columbia River valley basin, the Crossville subsistence farm village in Tennessee and numerous CCC camps. Since her return to the East she has been camping in the Adirondacks and has been hostess at numerous picnics for officials and newspaper reporters at Hyde Park.

The 7000 miles of travel rolled up by Mrs. Roosevelt this summer bring to something over 60,000 her total mileage since her husband's inauguration.

The President's wife will plunge immediately into activities in Washington. Her first appearance will be at the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs Conference on Friday. Early next week she will take part in the National Recreation Congress. As a prelude to her return, Mrs. Roosevelt gave two radio broadcasts in New York City.

★ ★ ★

Jobs: Here is what the President is tackling:

NRA re-shaping, which he stated was to be "evolution," and might be announced at once or next week.

Serious study of the textile situation, in which another strike is not impossible because of alleged discrimination mill owners are employing on a wide scale, in not re-employing workers who went out on strike. This is the President's first job, he said.

Decision on American naval policy with Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-large charged with negotiations at London beginning Oct. 20 with Britain and Japan. These talks will determine the future of naval limitation.

Preparation of the budget and decision whether it can be balanced by another year.

Formulation of relief plans for the coming winter, with the demand greater than ever. Private relief authorities, in the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs, meet at the White House this week.

Supervision of an intensive continued drive against crime, to focus in an important forthcoming conference in Washington.

Decision on broad financial policy, as Treasury refinancing continues, and public uncertainty over the value of the dollar and prospective currency inflation continues.

Any one of these tasks—and they by no means exhaust the list—would furnish a major responsibility in ordinary times. Nowadays they must be taken in the Chief Executive's stride.

★ ★ ★

Naval Problem: The gravity of the naval situation cannot be obscured, and Mr. Norman H. Davis will confer with the President tomorrow. He plans to sail for London in a few days. He already has had long talks with the Chief Executive at Hyde Park. During that time the entusiastic and tireless peace ambassador has doubtless been exploring every possibility toward reconciling Japanese, British and American views.

Brief, the three national contentions are: Japan wants "global limitation" of navies, if not with parity at least with a great increase in its present proportion, and with a scaling down of the British and American fleets. The "global" feature would permit Japan to put its tonnage into categories which it believes will be most useful. Thus a 35,000 ton paper battleship could become four very effective cruisers, or 20 excellent submarines. Japan would thus gain undisputed predominance in certain categories, if it chose.

Britain, like the United States, wants continuation of the present ratios, but with the cruiser limitations reshuffled to permit building more smaller cruisers. It also may be necessary to build one or more battleships to offset the new and powerful craft which France and Italy are pledged to build.

The United States stands pat, opposing global limitation, because it believes the essence of limitation is to curb navies ship for ship. It also opposes Britain's wish for smaller cruisers, and sticks to its longstanding desire for the largest possible ships, even if that involves building some new 35,000-ton behemoths.

These viewpoints must be reconciled if naval limitation is to survive, and the task is palpably tremendous.

Hauptmann Hears Himself Indicted; More Cash Found

$840 More in Ransom Notes, and Gun 'Dug Up' in His Bronx Garage

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—A Bronx County grand jury today indicted Bruno Richard Hauptmann on a charge of extortion as the alleged receiver of the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was before a Bronx County Grand Jury 30 minutes today in the investigation of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, alleged Lindbergh ransom receiver.

The flier came out of the grand jury room and was joined by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the New Jersey State Police, who had accompanied him to New York from his Englewood, N. J., home.

Colonel Lindbergh smiled as he walked down the corridor and was joined by Inspector John J. Lyons, Inspector McDonald and two officers. They went directly to a public elevator and down to the street.

As they walked down the corridor, Colonel Schwarzkopf was asked whether Colonel Lindbergh would return immediately to New Jersey, and nodded assent.

Police in their search of the home of Hauptmann today found $840 more ransom money in Hauptmann's garage and rushed it to the district attorney's office.

The money was found by Lieut. Martin Tobin 10 minutes after a police crew of two carpenters and three laborers had begun to dismantle the garage. It was found wrapped in a burlap bag resting on a beam inside the planking on the south side of the garage.

Later it was reported the money was found in four holes back of a board on the side of the garage, having been rolled to fit the holes. Back of the board also was found a .25 caliber automatic pistol.

When Lieutenant Tobin arrived at the county building, the money was immediately rushed to the grand jury room.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, conferred here today on the Lindbergh kidnaping case with Mr. Francis X. Fay, head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, and said he was highly gratified at developments in the case.

"Are you satisfied that Hauptmann is the right man?" Mr. Cummings was asked.

"I didn't know anybody doubted it," he replied.

Hauptmann Reel Banned

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—No newsreel illustrating Kamenz, home town of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Lindbergh kidnaping suspect, may be exported to America, the German Propaganda Ministry ruled today. The ban extends not only to pictures of Hauptmann's mother and her home, but also to scenes of the city.

Model Tenements Get First Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The first tenants are today settled in the model housing development on the lower East Side, known as Knickerbocker Village, work on which was begun less than a year ago when the antiquated tenements on the site were torn down.

The formal opening will be held Oct. 2, when it is expected that Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which provided a loan of $8,075,000 for the project, will be the speakers.

Knickerbocker Village consists of two 12-story apartment buildings, topped by penthouses with tiled terraces and encircling central gardens of nearly an acre each and represent the newest thing in medium-price model apartments. It occupies the blocks bounded by Monroe, Market, Cherry and Catharine Streets and was built by the Fred F. French Company in collaboration with the State Board of Housing, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Rochester Frowns at Plan For New York City Lottery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26—Tickets in the proposed lottery in New York City to raise funds to meet welfare needs will not be permitted to be sold in Rochester or Monroe County, even if this form of raising money is authorized, according to District Attorney Ray F. Fowler.

Until the New York State Court of Appeals rules the lottery is legal, sale of "shares" here will be regarded as a criminal offense, no matter what the decision of municipal courts in New York, Mr. Fowler said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Deserted Mine Proves Rich

These Nuggets Are Worth $2200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns had never seen gold as it is taken from a mine until they came from the Middle West to southern Oregon this year. But now this young couple are envied by many of the veteran gold miners of the region.

Nuggets valued at thousands of dollars have been taken from the abandoned Stovepipe mine which Mr. and Mrs. Burns moved onto. They've done all the work themselves and say they still experience the same thrill at finding each nugget that accompanied the first one. They were not certain if the first was gold or not.

One nugget is valued at $1015 and is one of the largest ever found in a mine in this district. Other nuggets bring the value of those found to $2200.

Unions Plan Drive For Closed Shop On Court Ruling

Legal Rating in Test Case Held Far-Reaching Precedent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—While uncertainty still prevails in the cotton textile industry as to whether the manufacturers will take back employees who participated in the recent strike, a move is on here today for a strong drive in support of the closed shop.

After receiving reports from numerous mill owners throughout the New England and southern areas, Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, was in considerable doubt whether the manufacturers would accept the report of the President's commission of inquiry and rehire the workers without discrimination.

Meanwhile, the stream of workers going back to their jobs at the mills increased. Mr. Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and Mr. Peter Van Horn, chairman of the Silk Code Authority, both reported additional mills in those branches of the textile industry had reopened.

Plan for Drive Revealed

The projected drive to establish the closed shop as a "legal and enforceable" feature of industry was revealed in an announcement by the A. F. of L., after a conference of state and city officers of the organization yesterday. The spearhead of the drive will be a legal fight by the Doll and Toy Workers' Union to prevent Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc., from moving the company's plant to Clinton, Mass., to escape closed-shop conditions, the announcement said.

The A. F. of L. will back the move by the union unit, one of its affiliates, and will align itself actively on the side of the union at a hearing next month when labor groups will seek to have a preliminary injunction against the company sustained, it said.

The statement called attention to the phrasing of the order of the court granting the preliminary injunction, which held that the closed shop was "legal and enforceable," and that "the award of an arbitrator appointed by the Regional Labor Board to that effect, even though not made with all the formalities required by law, would be sustained, and that the removal of the plant to another state would not relieve the employer from the obligations imposed by the award."

Issue Held Far Reaching

"As a result of the actual findings of the court and the precedent it may stablish in other cases involving both the closed shop issue and also the removal of plants to jurisdictions where organized labor may not be able effectively to organize the workers," the statement continued, "leading manufacturing interests, as represented by the National Association of Manufacturers, are reported to have become interested in the case and intend to become active participants in the trial at which the question of a permanent injunction will be settled.

"At the same time representatives of organized labor, recognizing the same implications in the decision and realizing that it will bring down upon it the attack of all of the opponents of the New Deal for labor, have agreed that the fundamental issues raised in this case will have far-reaching consequences to labor in any other legal contests in which it may become involved."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat mild weather tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate south to southwesterly winds.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer in north portion tonight.

Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Light shifting winds over extreme south and moderate winds, mostly southerly, over north and central portions, and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	68	Miami, Fla.	76	84
Bermuda	72	86	New Orleans	64	80
Chicago	34	36	New York	70	76
Denver	36	38	Norfolk, Va.	66	76
Helena, Mont.	76	86	Philadelphia	68	88
Jacksonville	44	68	St. Louis	38	62
Kansas City	58	72	St. Paul	54	70
Los Angeles	62	86	San Francisco	62	80

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 26.
B—Maximum, Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:15 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 11 ft.
Thursday, 3:47 a. m., D.S.T.; height, 9.7 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

Freedom of Press And Fighting Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

motion picture producers the question of eliminating the portrayal of gangsters as heroic characters and the belittling of prosecutors and other law enforcement officers.

The increase of drunken driving all over the country was declared by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police to present a "very serious condition." He warned that it might eventually lead to the end of the repeal amendment.

He condemned especially the habit of influential persons being excused from drunken driving charges by pleading "reckless driving." "If it were impossible for judges to accept their plea of reckless driving, an immediate diminution of accidents would occur," he predicted.

Examinations Favored

Dr. Kilmer advocated examination of arrested drivers to determine whether they are drunk and permanent filing of all such examination records. A slightly drunk driver "is just as bad" as one totally drunk, he declared.

Reading records revealing that drunken driving has increased 25 per cent in New York, 37 per cent in Massachusetts, 300 per cent in Philadelphia, 27 per cent in Trenton, 42 per cent in Washington, D. C., and 479 per cent in Los Angeles, Dr. Kilmer pointed out that drunken pedestrians had also increased from 30 to 100 per cent. The combination of the drunken driver and the drunken pedestrian, he said, is extremely serious.

President Wheeler announced that a survey would be made in the near future among the police chiefs in important cities to ascertain the exact increase in drunken driving since repeal of prohibition and asked that they give their coöperation, since the survey has the support of the association's executive committee.

Work Openings Listed For Hunter Graduates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—"What to do in the World's Work," a bulletin of vocational information, issued in revised form at Hunter College this week by a committee of the faculty on vocational guidance, notes 169 positions as possible openings for qualified college graduates. Positions as speech and voice expert for talking pictures, and as airport and landing field observer are among those listed. The pamphlet names courses essential in preparation for positions, and it suggests appropriate background courses.

The committee established six years ago to interest students in professions other than the overcrowded teaching field, is headed by Dr. Harriet H. Keith of the education department, and included 19 representatives of the other departments.

Banks Delay Loan For N. Y. Welfare On Tax Security

Doubt of Adequate Yield Under 3-Way Plan Held Cause of New Snag

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—New York City's three-way compromise tax program for financing the winter needs of its 400,000 destitute families struck a new snag today in reluctance of the banking syndicate to predicate a loan on a base of such uncertain yield.

The lending group has served notice on the Administration that in the absence of official estimates on the fund-producing possibilities of the taxation plan now awaiting the signature of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, negotiations for loans in anticipation of the emergency revenues would have to be held in abeyance.

Mayor LaGuardia, who accepted the program as a compromise on his original gross business tax of one-half of 1 per cent from which he had estimated the city would receive $50,000,000, has said all along that the yield of the substitute plan was "anybody's guess." Its aldermanic backers, however, held that from the one-tenth of 1 per cent business tax the yield would be $7,500,000; from the tax of 15 per cent of federal income returns filed on earnings here, $20,000,000 would be raised, and from the municipal lottery scheme there would come $12,000,000. Mayor LaGuardia is frankly skeptical of the legality of the latter as a funding device.

This month saw the 1933 long-term borrowings for relief exhausted, and the city already has had to dip into its general fund reserve for September costs of aid to the jobless. The immediate loan pending is for $14,000,000 of which $4,000,000 represents this overdraft, and the rest for relief costs in October and November. Of the $17,500,000 being spent here each month for relief, the city's share is $4,500,000.

Mayor LaGuardia expressed little doubt that the loan would be forthcoming when the bankers had had time to study the program, since even gravely minimum returns on the two taxes would afford coverage on the due date next March when they become collectible. It was apparent, however, he said, that new forms of revenue would have to be found; that the bankers' stand was but another evidence of the growing realization of the inadequacies of the tax program.

Historic Points Marked On New Jersey Roadway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 26—Five points of interest along the Old Mine Road have been set off by bronze markers under the sponsorship of the Sussex County Historical Society and the Chinckchewunska Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The road is said to have been built by the Dutch in the year 1650, to transport copper ore from mines in Warren County to Kingston, N. Y.

Markers were placed at Millville, at the Bell House in Sandyston Township, at Shapnack Fort in Walpack Township, at the Pahaquarry mines, now the property of Trenton Boy Scouts, and at a fifth point along the route. They were donated by Mr. Ralph Decker and Mrs. Amelia S. Decker.

Librarians Attest Public Zeal For Adult Education

Conference Declares Propagandist Charge Against Tugwell Unwarranted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 26—The interest of public libraries in adult education work was emphasized at a symposium on "Books and Folks" at the forty-fourth annual conference of the New York Library Association here yesterday.

People who come to the office of the readers' adviser at the New York Public Library range from shop girls to professional workers, from grammar school to college graduates and their requests vary in a like manner, Miss Sigrid Edge, assistant readers' adviser at that institution, said.

"Statistics show that the majority are from the clerical group with at least high school education, and are between the ages of 20 and 30," she continued. "Men outnumber women, and their requests are apt to be along the lines of business, economics and useful arts, whereas women are more interested in literature and psychology."

Mr. Fremont Rider, librarian of Wesleyan University, created a stir in the conference when he departed from his scheduled topic, "New Aspects of Library Responsibility," to score Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, and charge that Dr. Tugwell was taking part in adroit propaganda to overthrow the Government.

Officers of the association were so much disturbed by Mr. Rider's injecting politics into the meeting that Miss Ernestine Rose, president of the organization, declared that his address was "an unwarranted attack that was without justification."

Statement of Regret

Later, the librarians issued a formal statement declaring that the policy of the Association was to maintain an impartial attitude on political questions and expressing regret that "the hospitality of the Association should have been taken advantage of in this manner."

"Arts in the Contemporary World" was the topic at the general evening session, Miss Dorothy Lawton, of the Music Library, New York City, presiding. Mme. Samaroff-Stokowski spoke on "Music" and Mr. Paul Nordoff played a group of his own compositions.

Trolleys Yield to Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Trolleys have yielded their supremacy in this mountain tourist center to motor buses. When the last trip was made over the tracks, which are now being covered with asphalt, it was the occasion of a civic celebration, participated in by officials, school children and late summer visitors. The bus system covers the entire city and operates into adjacent mountain territory.

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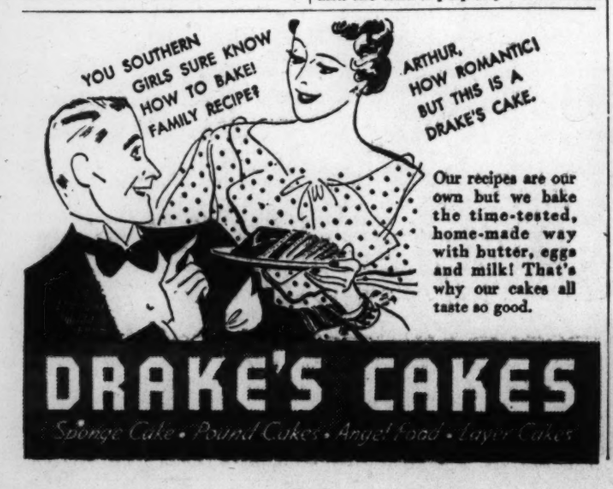

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Experts in Forestry Differ On Feasibility of Tree Belt Proposed to Stop Droughts

Some Say It Is Impossible to Make Trees Grow Where They Never Have Grown Before—Others Say It Depends on Kinds of Trees Used

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Different opinions of the value of the Government's proposed tree shelter belt in the drought area of the Middle West are being expressed by forestry experts. The plan calls for the planting of 1,000,000,000, trees, where trees have never succeeded in growing before. The belt, 100 miles wide, would extend from the Canadian border to Texas.

From the $525,000,000 drought relief appropriation, $15,000,000 was originally allocated to the tree belt project, but a ruling by Mr. J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, has reduced this to $1,000,000 on the ground that the funds are intended for immediate relief purposes.

The $1,000,000 now available is sufficient to provide for all work which it is feasible to undertake before spring, according to Mr. F. A. Silcox, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture, who says that he will go ahead with the project "just as if there were no change." Next year he expects that a change in the law, or appropriations from other sources will be sought.

Opinions in Sharp Conflict

The plan is almost certain to be a complete failure, according to Mr. Frederic W. Taylor, formerly professor of horticulture at the University of Nebraska—through which State the belt is to pass. Speaking to the American Society of Engineers in Los Angeles, recently, he said:

"Native trees in the area follow the water courses but do not advance upon the plains. While planting might succeed for a time upon the plains, a succession of dry years would be quite certain to injure them severely, or at least retard their growth. In all my travels I have never seen one instance of success on the part of human efforts to change conditions of rainfall."

On the other hand, Dr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, at St. Paul, Minn., who has been placed in charge of the technical work of the project by the Department of Agriculture, is confident that the planting can be done with success.

Government foresters know they have a big job before them but they think it can be done. Not every kind of tree will grow in the comparatively arid region through which the belt passes, but they believe that by experimentation they can develop trees which will. At experimental stations in dry sections of Nebraska and North Dakota, they have already been investigating various tree species which can survive with little moisture.

Explorers have been sent out by the Department of Agriculture to foreign lands to find just such types of trees as will be needed in the "Shelterbelt" project. They have brought home the Chinese elm, the Russian olive, the Russian mulberry, the Australian tamarisk, the Asiatic caragana and other species which may some day help win the battle against the drought in the Great Plains area of the United States.

Native trees that the foresters expect to plant include the American elm, the hackberry, cottonwood, poplars, willows, wild plum, sumach, box elder, soft maple, green ash and burs oak. Scattered among these will probably be some of the hardy evergreens, including western yellow pine, Black Hills spruce, jack pine and red cedar.

A bigger problem in the eyes of the forest service is where all the trees are coming from. Plans call for 100,000 miles of trees planted in ranks, so the belt itself will stretch about 100 miles. It has been estimated that more than 1,000,000,000 trees will be needed. The service now grows only about 83,000,000.

A dozen new nurseries, adjacent to the tree-belt area, will be set up to supply seedlings.

Idea Not a New One

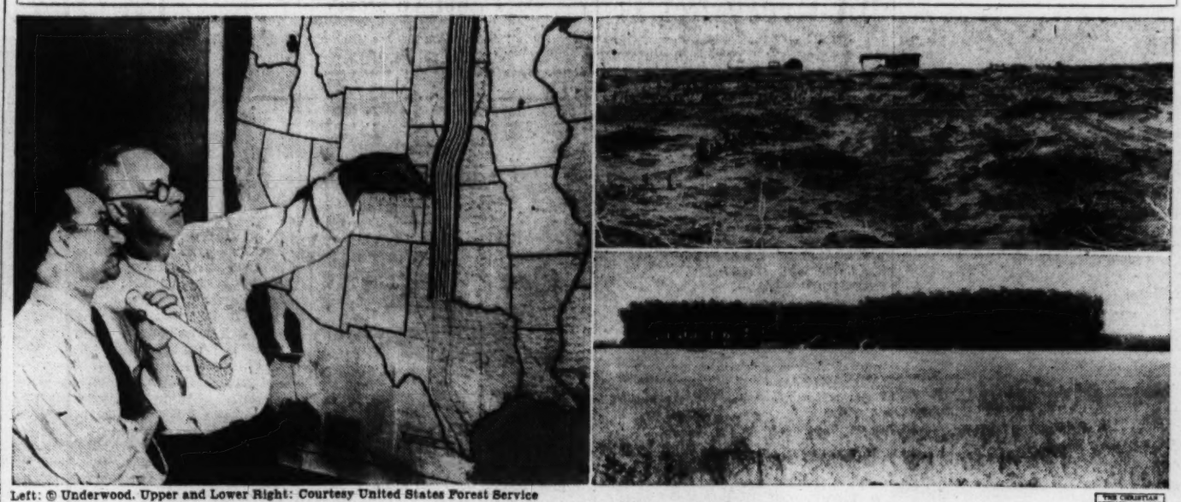
The idea of using trees as windbreaks is not new to the forest service. Under the Clarke-McNary Act, the service, in coöperation with state forestry departments has for some time been aiding individual farmers to plant windbreaks by furnishing seedlings at a nominal price.

But the new "shelterbelt" is a more stupendous undertaking than anything done heretofore. Something of the sort was accomplished in the steppes of Russia about 70 years ago under direction of the Czar and it is estimated that from 16 to 23 per cent more rain falls over the Great Plains region than over the Russian steppes.

Whether trees can survive in the Plains area depends much on how they are planted and cared for, the foresters say. The tree planting program is a long-range measure. Not much actual planting will be done this first year.

To get enough trees growing to actually change climate and soil conditions through conservation of the water supply, reduction of wind velocity and stabilization of the top soil, will take 10 years.

Will It Ever Know the Fragrance of a Pine Grove?



Left: © Underwood. Upper and Lower Right: Courtesy United States Forest Service

Sample Area for Proposed Tree Belt

Left—Dr. Raphael Zon, Technical Director "Shelter Belt" Project and Fred W. Morrell, Its Administrative Head, Look Over Map of Area. Top, Right—Chase County, Nebraska, Shows How Wind Strips the Soil Down to Hardpan. Bottom, Right—Cottonwood and Box Elder Shelter Farm in Yankton County, South Dakota.

Alabama Man Solves Labor Problem For His Farm on Coöperative Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A farming system that knows no depression, where landlord and tenant alike are happy and where the five-day week was a fact even before the coining of such catch words as "rural rehabilitation" and "share-the-work," has been developed by Mr. Frank Holt of Montgomery County, Alabama.

For many years Mr. Holt has had a system in which no money transactions are involved. His 385-acre farm is located a few miles southeast of the city of Montgomery, and 200 acres of it are set aside for tenants. This 200-acre tract is divided into farms of 20 acres each, on each of which is a house.

The arrangement is this:

A tenant taking one of these small farms agrees to give Mr. Holt one day's labor a week, and that is the only rent he pays. There is no work on Saturday or Sunday. The agreement means, in effect, that every five weeks a tenant gives one week of five days to the Holt truck farm to pay rent for his own house and farm; the tenants work in rotation.

When the tenant has given his one day's work per week the rest of the time is his own. Several do not work their own farms themselves but are employed in a near-by dairy plant from which they get a cash income. One has a herd of cows from which he derives a good living. Aside from the one day's work a week, the tenant's home and farm are his, to do with as he desires.

Higher wages, lower wages, fluctuating dollars—these things are never a problem on this farm. A day's work is a day's work, whether times are good or bad, and a day's work in 1934 pays the same amount of rent it paid in 1928.

Mr. Holt has all the labor he needs for his truck farm and near-by Montgomery offers a ready market for what is produced. He has the reputation of being one of the most successful truck farmers in the State, combining agricultural science with practical experience. The tenant families seem happy and contented, and at Christmas every one of them gets a big basket from the big house, with a gift for every member.

Mr. Holt said that some of his friends have observed that he is putting into practice a modification of the feudal system. His answer is that the system works, that everybody is satisfied, and that in hard times and good times there is a waiting list of those eager to get one of the farms whenever there is a vacancy.

Journalism Contests Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The first issue of the Georgia Scholastic Press Association Bulletin for the 1934-35 school year, just sent to accredited high schools of the State, announces several new contests with prizes for high and preparatory school journalists.

Motor Insurance Guarantee Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—To insure that victims of motor accidents, and relatives of victims, will not be defeated in just claims for compensation, a bill for compulsory third-party insurance by motorists has been introduced by the Victorian Government.

Explaining the bill—the Motor Car (third-party insurance) Bill—the chief secretary, Mr. Ian Macfarlan, said that it follows closely the lines of legislation that has been in force since 1928 in New Zealand. It is provided that the benefits shall apply to victims of motor vehicles, whether they are lawfully or unlawfully driven; and hospitals have the right to recover costs of treatment from insurance moneys. A maximum penalty of £500, or imprisonment for a year, is fixed for failure to effect third-party insurance.

Ancient Arabian Buried City Not Home of Queen of Sheba

University of Chicago Archæologist Says Prize Novelist Mistook Shabua—City Rich in Tradition Awaits Excavation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—There's still a nice unexplored buried ancient city waiting to be dug up in Arabia, but it isn't the Queen of Sheba's home town, as reports last spring made it appear, Dr. Martin Sprengling, University of Chicago professor, declared in a lecture here.

Shabua, as this city is called, does not need the Queen of Sheba to lend it fascination, in Dr. Sprengling's opinion. To him it is enough that this city remains virgin archæological ground, keeping the treasures he is sure it contains for some future explorer who enters its gates.

Given some thousands of dollars and a couple of sturdy armored caterpillar tractors, Dr. Sprengling thinks a party of archæologists could enter Shabua quickly and without a fuss. True, the Bedouins are likely to shoot people who tread the territory in which Shabua is situated, the Oriental language scholar noted. But this is only from lack of understanding.

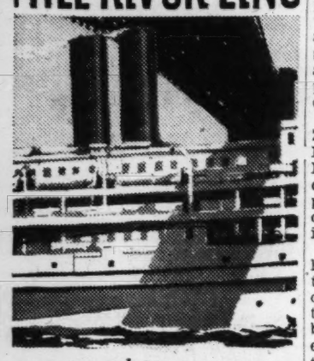
The Bedouin regards his land as his castle; a visit from a foreigner as an invasion. If one offered to pay for the privilege of crossing the land, all would be peaceful, Dr. Sprengling declared. The armored truck would simply protect the Americans from a too hasty greeting before explanations could be offered.

As for M. André Malraux, Goncourt prize novelist who last spring made reports of sighting 20 temples of Shabua from a plane and was widely quoted as having discovered the home of the Queen of Sheba, Dr. Sprengling thinks his reports were the work of a skillful novelist.

He agrees with other archæologists quoted at that time that it is "geographically impossible" for Shabua to have been Sheba's home. Moreover, he asserts there was nothing in the novelist's story not already familiar to archæologists.

In 1911 a British intelligence officer, dressed as an Arab, approached near enough to see its towers in the misty distance but failed to enter the town. Earlier reports came from an Austrian, a Portuguese missionary and a French archæologist who sited it but never carried on any detailed study there.

FALL RIVER LINE



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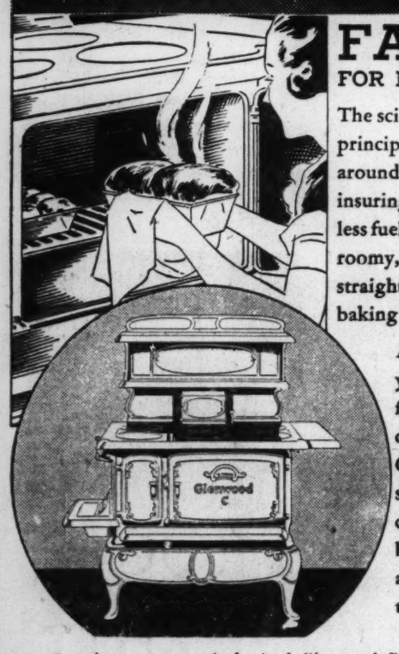

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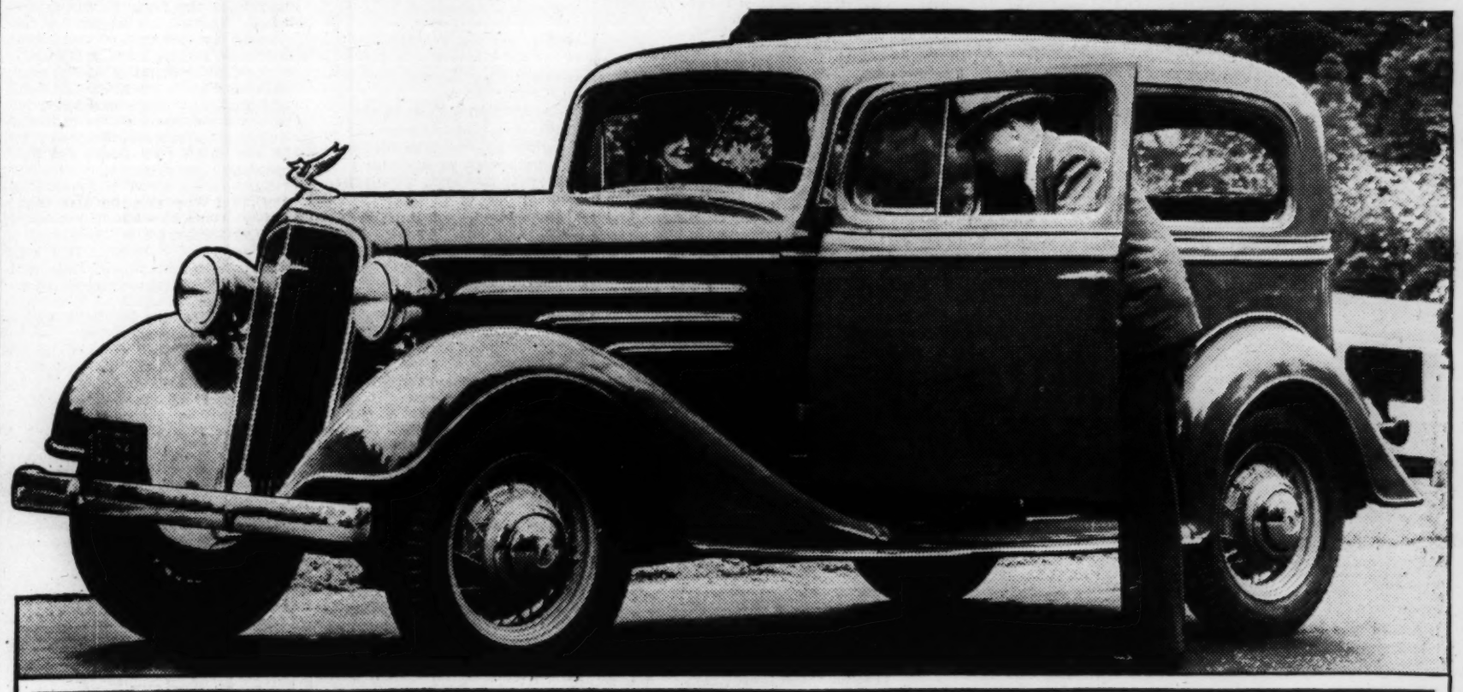

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DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

ONE RIDE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

Johnson's Retirement Closes Spectacular Epoch of NRA; Faced Attack on All Sides

Big Business, Little Business, Labor and Consumers Criticized, but Doughty General Kept on With Colorful Dash of West Point Days

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 — The Roosevelt Administration lost its most colorful and most controversial figure today with the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as administrator of the NRA, and with his departure ends an epoch in the New Deal's history characterized by restless, harsh-spoken but tireless optimism.

No individual who has been called to the colors of Roosevelt recovery has so symbolized, if not actually created, that atmosphere of ruthless and yet somewhat romantic drive toward that "will-o'-the-wisp" prosperity which caught the emotional tempo of the American public and for a few brief but tremendously exciting months in 1933 and united the nation under the crusading symbol of the NRA.

The figure behind this phenomena has not been generally discredited. His arrogance and his ofttimes tactless bullying have alienated industrialists and big business. Liberals have long since become convinced that he is the enemy of the "little fellow," the tool of monopoly.

Met Great Emergency

Consumers groups blame him for swiftly rising prices. Labor feels that he has betrayed them and the Administration has come to find him a political liability. Behind this veritable "ogre" lies one of those dual personalities who seem to fill a great need at a time of crisis, but who are unable to maintain their position when administration settles down to routine speed.

There is first the "hard-boiled" army officer who attempted to treat American industry as army subordinates. Secondly, there is the romantic crusading Sir Galahad who believes implicitly in the righteousness of his cause and the purity of his own motives.

The man himself is a powerful, squat figure with reddish coloring, always vividly accentuated under emotional stress. Heavy arched eyebrows and a jutting chin lend force to the "bully" aspect, while blue eyes and an almost feminine smile give away his other side.

Traveled in Covered Wagon

His early life was of that type so dear to the heart of the boy of today who plays at Indian and cowboy. His family moved among early settlers. He traveled in covered wagons, rode horseback with the Indians and hunted on the prairies.

In short, West Point became the logical goal for a boy who always saw life in the glowing primary colors of rough and ready action. His cadet days provided a perfect forecast for his NRA days.

Winning the nickname of "Tuffy" through numerous fights and more than usual bulldozing of "plebs," he simultaneously exhibited his romantic side in a series of novels and short stories of the "Frank Merriwell" type in which the hero usually emerged from a haze of campus scorn to win the Army-Navy football game with numerous touchdowns during the last two minutes of play.

Routine army post life first broke during the Mexican expedition when he served as judge advocate to General Pershing.

Served in World War

Next came World War days, when he caught the attention of General Crowder, and gained credit not only for a large share in drawing up the Draft Act, but also in getting out the blanks and setting up the draft system secretly before it had been passed by Congress. Then followed years of obscurity, marked by an unsuccessful effort to run the Moline Plow Company. He ran it into bankruptcy.

It was following this that he became man-Friday to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, the New York financier. Wall Street knew him as Mr. Baruch's chief technical expert. In this position he acquired sufficient knowledge of government finance to confound Mr. Ogden L. Mills, then Associate Secretary of the Treasury, and force a rewriting of the budget. But it was a stranger unknown to fame who journeyed to Warm Springs, Georgia, in the Roosevelt pre-inauguration day.

Reporters remember vaguely a heavy figure stretched out on a bed in Mr. Baruch's room as they sought to extract news of Roosevelt policies from the new order.

Soon Took Spotlight

Little did it occur to them that in a few brief weeks that unknown figure would have taken the spotlight from the White House itself and not long thereafter stand in the reviewing platform on Fifth Avenue as the most amazing peace-time parade in American history marched past in tribute to the crusading genius of the soldier boy, turned business man, turned dictator of all American industry and business.

What happened thereafter is a matter of vivid public memory. How the Blue Eagle swarmed over the land, how the country first cheered, then grumbled and finally cursed does not need repeating. The anti-climax came this summer when the General split with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and then with his most able assistant, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, who was first his chief counsel and then eclipsed his former chief as coördinator of all New Deal agencies.

Series of Bitter Disputes

Bitter disputes behind closed doors in the White House leaked out and finally burst into the open as General Johnson sought to retain the authority and power which were fast being pried from his tenacious grip.

The blustering General who "snatched" blue eagles ruthlessly from corner fruit-stand merchants and small dry cleaners, but backed down before Henry Ford and the mighty steel industry, wanted to be all or nothing in the NRA.

President Roosevelt has striven for months to avoid an open break and satisfy his temperamental NRA chief with the semblance, but not the reality, of power. The struggle now comes to a quick end.

Washington sees its blustering General depart with a mixture of relief and regret. The excitement, the turmoil, the color and the adjectives will be missed by sensation-loving press corps. But business and industry sends up a great sigh of relief. The turbulent General recedes into New Deal history as "Tuffy" Johnson has become a dim recollection in the memory of West Point.

Liberal

© Bachrach

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole
President General Federation of Women's Clubs

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Oct. 6 and 20, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m., 12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.
TROY—Second Mondays of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
TUPPER LAKE—Mondays, Oct. 1, 8 and 15, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc-211m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.
WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Woman Upholds Recovery Act Is Right in Theory

(Continued from Page 1)

or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

"In every state of our nation," she said, "laws must be passed to make us a partnership concern in the control of crime."

As for the liquor problem, she questioned whether anyone could express satisfaction at the results of repeal of the prohibition law.

"Even the most ardent repealists," she stated, "must admit that drunkenness has increased tremendously in this country. I call upon the women of the General Federation to demand an active campaign of education for decency and restraint in the matter of drink in our country."

The Nye investigation she stressed as deserving of the greatest support, and recommended renewal of work for legislation to take the profit out of war and make all citizens subject to draft by government.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Massachusetts, chairman of the conference, brought out the importance of making New England producers self-supporting by obtaining a fair return for their products, and she asked that each state group at the conference study its own local situation with a view to practical coöperation.

Denounces School Strike

Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon, chairman of the department of education of the General Federation, gave an address at the afternoon meeting. The strike of the Brockton High School students she called an appalling example of the need for putting a clamp on instructors in the various recognized institutions of higher learning, who, she claimed, are attempting to tear down democratic government.

Mrs. Pigeon emphasized the desirability of a protecting oath of allegiance to the Constitution and deplored such "higher education" as that described in the Chicago Tribune, which quoted a former professor in a Massachusetts college for girls as saying:

"There is no such thing as sin, scientifically speaking, and hence it disappears into the limbo of ancient superstitions."

Another professor of the same college, she reported, circulated a questionnaire, one of the milder passages of which was:

Which do you prefer for yourself:
A companionate without marriage.
A companionate with marriage.
Marriage with children.
Children without marriage.

Such alarming propaganda in the schools and colleges, she asserted, struck at the very fundamentals of the Constitution.

Ignorance Costs More

Attacking indiscriminate slashing of school budgets, she pointed out that "the cost of ignorance in a democratic society is always greater than the cost of education.

"In the end, in one form or another," she said, "we shall have to pay the bill for what we need. Ours is the decision as to whether we shall make the expenditure now in the form of good schools, adequate playgrounds and essential health service for children or pay later in the correctional and institutional care at a cost much greater."

She recommended adult education centers as a special study for the New England clubs during the coming year, and expressed the opinion that the education of adults was needed to save the world from destruction.

The welcome to the conference was extended by Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Federation, and Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, general federation director from Massachusetts.

Miss Georgie Bacon, the first chairman of the New England Conference, addressed the meeting at the afternoon session.

Speakers for today are Mr. James Ernest King of the Boston Evening Transcript and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A banquet will be given this evening in honor of the governors of the five New England states.

Scouts Clear Roads Of Puncture Pests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

NEARLY 2,000,000 puncture pests were consigned to the ever-growing pile of glass, bottles, bits of metal, etc., in front of the Boy Scouts' Indian Village here this year as a result of the annual anti-puncture drive.

For 13 years, Scout troops have vied for high honors in gathering puncture pests from highways. The pile, in an inclosure of logs, has grown to a towering mass. It is estimated to contain about 10,946,977 bits of glass, metal, etc.

Troop 67, Asbury Methodist Church, took first honors and the automobile club trophy this year, winning over 24 other troops. The boys in this troop picked up 1,293,283 pests by actual count.

Johnson Resigns; President Returns

(Continued from Page 1)

in their exchange of letters. The niche is unlikely to be in NRA. That body will be controlled by three groups, it appears, one deliberative, one judicial and one administrative. Boards or commissions will handle these tasks, although the actual administration under many restrictions may head up to a single individual.

Commission Control

On the two or three boards which will doubtless be set up, there are expected to be individuals trusted by American business. Like the Securities and Exchange Commission, these bodies may gain the confidence of those with whom they have to work. Commission control always seems more satisfactory to representative industry than individual dictation, and so the future looks better to business.

Not only will the machinery change, but it may head in a somewhat different direction. Price fixing, long under fire, is expected to be reduced to a minimum, if not thrown out entirely, and the interplay of competition is to be restored. Too rigid limitation of trade practices is also likely to be relaxed. But for the industries which are huge and monopolistic in character the sort of control which public utilities bodies and interstate commerce commissions exercise in their respective fields is likely to be extended.

Future in Question

Several months of jockeying preceded General Johnson's resignation. After one White House conference in August the General was said to have submitted his resignation and accused the President of ingratitude. President Roosevelt, who is said to have retired for the night, then seems to have called for a bedside table and written a long-hand letter assuring the General of his appreciation of his efforts and insistence that he quit NRA only under the most pleasant circumstances.

The reason for the Administrator's departure was simply that the recovery unit to function properly needed to change its form and go into commission control. Into such a picture, a man of General Johnson's insistent temperament did not at all fit.

Resignation was inevitable and in spite of the exchange of protestations, it is rather doubtful if the doughty protégé of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch will ever quite fit into the Administration again.

Woman Quits Lighthouse Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 26—After 34 years of service in the old Lloyd Harbor Lighthouse here, Miss Agnes Harrigan has resigned. She became keeper of the lighthouse in 1900, when it was the property of the Federal Government. It was transferred to the Township of Huntington several years ago.

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President Thanks Johnson For Service in Recovery

The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as NRA administrator was accompanied by the following exchange of letters between the administrator and President Roosevelt.

The General wrote:

New York City, Sept. 24, 1934

Dear Mr. President:

The reorganization of NRA which has been the subject of so many conferences and memoranda between us, is becoming momentarily more urgent. We are in agreement upon the general form of reorganization and I do hope you will now also see eye to eye with me on the subject of my resigning from a job which as reorganized seems altogether superfluous. Added to this are private considerations which are becoming more and more poignant. I therefore urge again your acceptance of my resignation.

Our cordial and warm relations ever so long a time make it unnecessary to say that you will continue to have my loyalty and, when circumstances permit, my services in the new duties you have in mind.

While I feel that my executive responsibility should cease at once, may I suggest that this resignation be effective Oct. 15, in order to give me time to make such study of records as will enable me to make my final report.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Hugh S. Johnson.

The President responded:

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1934.

Dear Hugh:

It is because you and I have felt for some time that NRA has fulfilled its first phase and calls for revision of its organization, that I am accepting your resignation, to take effect Oct. 15, as you suggest, in order that you may study the records preliminary to the making of your final report.

I repeat what I have so often said to you—that I am happy not only in our friendship and your loyalty, but that in a time of great stress and fear your courage, enthusiasm and energy were a very potent factor in restarting a stalled machine. More than that, it will always be remembered that under you the NRA, in only a little over a year, accomplished long overdue reforms in our social and business structures. The elimination of child labor, the recognition of the principles of a fair wage and of collective bargaining, and the first efforts to eliminate unfair practices within business — these, among many others, are chalked up to your credit.

I hope much that during these next few months you will get a thoroughly deserved rest, and that then you will be able to help me further in the new duties and new tasks of public service.

I shall see you in Washington very soon. Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Tariff Bill Approved By Philippine Cabinet

MANILA, Sept. 26 (AP)—A tariff bill raising rates to protect Philippine-American commerce was approved today by the Insular Cabinet. It was expected to be submitted to the legislature in a few days.

The proposals have drawn criticism from Japanese interests and are being considered by departments of the United States Government to determine their probable effect on trade and international relations.

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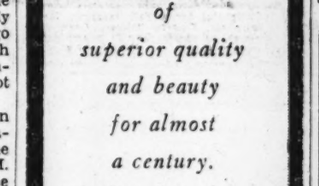

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Liberal Methods, New York Police Head's Promise

Mayor LaGuardia's Appointee Says He Will Be Impartial in Disputes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia today inducted Mr. Lewis J. Valentine into office as the new commissioner of police to succeed Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, under whom he was chief inspector. Commissioner Valentine pledged himself to be "liberal, impartial and neutral in all labor disputes"—the point at issue between the Mayor and the retiring commissioner.

Induction of Commissioner Valentine followed the publication of a critical statement by General O'Ryan setting forth the reasons for his resignation and charging that the Mayor's liberal policy for handling labor troubles was "demoralizing the morale of the department."

Interference Cited

In his list of grievances which formally confirm the long reported breach between the police head and his superior, General O'Ryan put foremost "interference" in police strike detail orders, and declared that Mayor LaGuardia's determination to protect striking voters in their rights of peaceful and lawful picketing served to "encourage public disorder."

Mayor LaGuardia, commenting on the attack, characterized it as an ill-tempered, distorted and garbled narrative of a disgruntled former official.

"When things go right," he remarked, "it is to the credit of the police commissioner," he continued. "When things go bad, the Mayor will take the blame." The new commissioner will have full and complete command of the police department. Policies are always determined by the administration.

"The law has not changed on picketing. It existed long before I took office. It needs just, reasonable and intelligent, sincere efforts to enforce the law. Any law can be so construed as to be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain."

Assumes Command

Assuming command of the department, Commissioner Valentine declared that police morale in the city was 100 per cent better than last January, when the Fusion administration took office. "The Mayor has given me a free hand," said he. "We will maintain order and we will prevent the possibilities of disorder. The Mayor has confidence in me."

General O'Ryan gave as the immediate cause of his withdrawal, after less than a year's incumbency under the Fusion administration, the Mayor's "heated and discourteous tirades by telephone on primary day concerning police coverage of Harlem polling places." He said that although he had prepared for "an effective and impartial police supervision," the Mayor gave his own orders concerning concentration of police without his knowledge.

Views at Variance

"The obligations of the police commissioner are fixed by law and not by the Mayor," he continued. "Within reason and within law I have sought to conform to his policies. However, my experience led me to conclude that my views and those of the chief executive of this city were so widely at variance that I could be of no further service to the administration."

Other chiefly contributing factors, he said, were the Mayor's leniency toward labor in the taxicab and waiter strikes of last spring, and his order forbidding more than ordinary police supervision at strikers' mass meetings. The famous LaGuardia prohibition against the carrying of night sticks was, he adds, "only an example of the numerous encouragements which he gave to public disorder," and which convinced him "that if serious disorder developed on the streets of the city, the task of the police will be so greatly hampered that the interests of the people of the city will be prejudiced."

"My background and training are against these things," he continued. "I believe that progress, development and social changes in this country can be accomplished along orderly lines."

In Office

Wide World

Lewis J. Valentine

He Succeeds Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan as Commissioner of Police

Cities Are Advised To Stand Entirely On Their Own Feet

Manager Form Only Way, It Is Declared, to Cut Down Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Faced with mounting costs in city government, municipalities must free themselves from political parties and adopt a more efficient management in order to carry on their business economically, it was urged here yesterday by Dr. A. R. Hatton, specialist in city charters and professor of political science at Northwestern University.

A city manager form of government is the only way out for many cities, this authority on municipal government told a world's fair audience in one of a series of lectures sponsored by the Woman's Club. He named Cincinnati as a model city which had come through the depression in better shape than almost any other American city.

Transformed in about eight years by city manager form of government, Cincinnati saw what was coming and was prepared to a greater extent to meet the depression, Dr. Hatton said. It has had few bank failures and has accomplished a fine change in public estimate of its government and in the coöperation of its business men.

The greatest obstacles in this country now preventing the adoption of city manager form of government more generally and thus giving cities more efficient and expert officials are the influence of national political parties, domination of state constitutions and the control of private interests, according to Dr. Hatton.

"The connection between political parties and city government must be severed in some way," he declared. "I am not arguing against political parties as such, but I think they have no place in municipal government. Questions of streets, of sanitary conditions, of schools, and other local problems are not the direct concern of national parties."

The second obstacle, the old tradition that cities should be dominated by state legislatures, should be removed, continued Dr. Hatton. In 16 states, cities are free to govern themselves.

"We can no longer carry on city government according to the Jacksonian theory of Democracy," he said. "We have reached the situation where we must put in government specialists who are trained the same as lawyers and bankers are trained for their jobs. This means a remaking of our thinking in regard to city government."

English Scouts Help 100 Boys Find Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, Eng.—More than 100 jobless youths are leaving County Durham for a three months' course of physical and vocational training at Hedingham Castle, Essex, under the Hedingham Castle Scouts employment scheme. They are guaranteed jobs at the end of the period.

Fifty per cent of these youths, the majority of whom have never had a regular job since they left school, have been selected from the coal-mining areas of South-West Durham, while the remainder are drawn from Jarrow and neighboring Tyneside districts. Those selected are mainly youths whose ages range between 18 and 20 years and who do not come within the scope of the training camps for jobless established by the Government.

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JAFFREY, N.H.
Delightful for a Fall vacation. Clean, crisp air. Colorful foliage. Open fireplaces. All sports. Own farm and dairy.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Hapsburg Palace New Home Of Vienna's Boy Choristers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—A beautiful castle in Vienna forest has just become the new home of Austria's famous choir of boy singers.

The occasion on which they came into possession of "Schloss Wilhelminenberg" was the tenth anniversary of the Society of Vienna Choir Boys. Like most of the other estates in possession of the Hapsburg dynasty, this castle was seized by the state at the close of the World War and given to the Vienna municipality, which used it for social welfare purposes.

The new city government, which came to power after the overthrow of the socialistic régime in February, 1934, reorganized the whole social welfare system and decided to assign the castle at a low rent to the Vienna Boy Singers, since they had no accommodations appropriate to their recent growth and importance.

The Society of Vienna Choir Boys goes back to the days of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and, still further, to 1492. From that time on it was an inviolable tradition of the rulers of Austria to pay from their private treasury for the support and training of 12 Vienna boys, who were to sing in the "Hofburg Kapelle" (Imperial Palace Chapel) every Sunday and holiday, often in the presence of members of the Imperial family.

Since women did not take part in church concerts, the young boys had to do the soprano parts in the choral compositions of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and later Schubert, and it is said that these composers in writing their great masses, took into account the peculiarities of the boys' voices.

When the Austrian bank crash came, Rektor Schmitt, a musician who had been keeping up the tuition of the boys, arranged concerts and other musical performances. They soon became so popular that sufficient means were available to pay for the living and education of not only 12 but of 60 youngsters. Besides, the choir was invited to perform abroad and while touring the United States last year enjoyed great success.

Since Rektor Schmitt is not only an artist who enjoys giving concerts with his "team of stars," 20 picked out of 60, but also a conscientious educator who deplores the detrimental effects upon children of touring and being fêted, he has laid down a rigid program for the boys adhered to even when traveling.

Effective Opposition By G. O. P. Forecast In Next Congress

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—National Chairman Henry P. Fletcher declared yesterday that with the votes it can reap inthe Middle West, the Republican Party will have an "effective opposition" force in the next Congress.

He said that western members of the party's executive committee gave him "optimistic reports" of Republican prospects in the farm belt during a two-day closed conference here.

"There will be no pulling of punches on the New Deal," Mr. Fletcher said in discussing plans for the final month of the congressional campaign. "We'll continue to attack measures we think are harmful in the present and doubly harmful in the future."

"Do you still expect to show a Republican congressional gain?" an interviewer asked. "I certainly do," Mr. Fletcher replied. "I feel we will gain enough seats to make an effective opposition."

Cut in Phone Rates Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The City Commission recently authorized employment of Mr. Thomas J. Hails of Miami, utilities consultant, to make a survey of Birmingham's telephone rates as a basis for a rate reduction fight.

Garrulous, Redundant, Pleonastic—May Be—But Was She Talkative?

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26 (AP)—About the only thing he didn't say was "tautological."

Chief Justice William H. Sawyer of the New Hampshire Superior Court, reminiscing about his years on the bench, told this story to a local luncheon club yesterday:

An attorney from Nashua was questioning a scholarly looking, elderly man who was a witness for the other side, and sought to elicit from him the admission that a woman who figured prominently in the case was talkative.

The dialogue, as recalled by Chief Justice Sawyer, followed:

"I asked you if she was talkative."

"Well she was more than a trifle garrulous."

"But was she talkative?" pleaded the attorney.

"It would be no exaggeration to say she was somewhat redundant in speech," admitted the witness.

"But man alive," cried the attorney, "was she talkative?"

"Not a little pleonastic, I'd say," conceded the man on the stand and then the attorney almost went crazy.

"Six times I've asked you if she was talkative," he begged. "Answer me that one question."

"And six times," retorted the unflustered witness, "I've told you in plain English that she was."

Cut in Class Rates Held Vital to South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The South must have a reduction and readjustment of class freight rates before southern manufacturers can succeed in outside markets, the board of governors of the Southern Traffic League agreed here.

"The average of first-class rates applying between points in the South is approximately 138 per cent of the first-class rates applying between points in the North and East, generally known as official classification territory," the board's statement read.

A meeting with executives of southern railroads with the Traffic League Board was voted upon as the next step in the campaign to reduce freight rates.

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The new hats created by *Mme. Germaine, our premiere modiste,* are rivalled only by the French models which she personally selected in Paris. Copies made to order in our own *ateliers,* both in New York and Philadelphia, others reproduced for immediate wear starting at $15.

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"We're putting gas heat in our home."

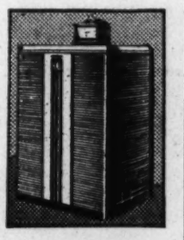
"I'm specifying winter air conditioning in this new dwelling."

"My office is going to be air conditioned this winter."

They're all going to the G-E Air Conditioning Dealer

This Beauty is the newest member of the G-E Automatic Heating Family

THE G-E FURNACE FOR GAS



There has been gas heating before—but now you can have GENERAL ELECTRIC Gas Heating. A complete, coordinated heating unit . . . made and backed by G-E . . . no division of responsibility . . . boiler sections designed to direct the hot gases back and forth over the water-backed boiler surfaces, thus scrubbing out the entire practicable amount of heat before remaining waste products reach the flue. Two residential types, the smaller with water-backed fire box for greater efficiency . . . the larger with waste-heat saver that automatically cuts off natural draft when burner shuts down, keeps remaining heat in the boiler instead of letting it float away up the chimney. Ten different sizes in these two types, each enclosed in beautiful steel shell, finished in two tones of gray with rich chromium trim.

Also a commercial type that comes in 14 separate and distinct sizes. Larger sizes of this furnace will heat even a large office building. This range of sizes makes it possible to install just the size needed for your job . . . neither too large nor too small. All types supply steam, vapor or hot-water heating, and have G-E Thermal Control as standard equipment.

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This is *the* unit for a private office. Installed in place of a radiator, it provides not only ventilation, but air that is clean, gently circulated, always at the temperature that you wish, with humidity increased in winter and reduced in summer. Makes any enclosed room of ordinary size a haven of comfort instead of a sweat-box in summer.

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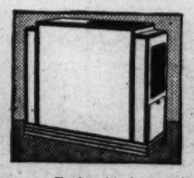
G-E PORTABLE ROOM COOLER



This is a complete, self-contained cooling unit. It is equipped with casters and flexible connections so its location can be changed. Ideal for use in a home or in a hotel room! Provides similar cooling in summer to the other types. Enclosed in beautiful steel shell with rich walnut finish. The design blends with any surroundings. It is really coolness on wheels.

YOU can visit the G-E Air Conditioning Dealer, ask his advice as you would a friend's. He has more than one thing to sell—the most complete line of automatic heating and air conditioning equipment—so he is unbiased in his recommendations. No matter what you need, for home, or office, store, apartment house, club, commercial building, he can offer you the correct equipment. *G-E equipment.* Equipment designed and made by this one reputable company. Every part sold under one responsibility. Automatic gas or oil heating. Winter or summer air conditioning, or year-round air conditioning. For an entire house, one floor, or one room. Ask him, too, about using either the G-E Gas Furnace or the G-E Oil Furnace for supplying large quantities of hot water automatically—saving money as well as trouble.

In all this equipment, General Electric gives you the benefit of its years of experience in refrigeration, electrical control, and heat engineering.

The G-E Air Conditioning dealer makes no rule-of-thumb installations. Nothing goes into your premises until a complete survey of your needs has been made. When that is done, capable men also supervise the installation. The result can only be one thing—complete satisfaction for the purchaser.

NOTHING DOWN—3 YEARS TO PAY

The National Housing Act now makes it remarkably easy for you to own this G-E equipment. No down payment, no red tape. We take care of all the details. You have three years in which to complete your payments. The finance rate is much lower. Under the terms of this new law you can have all the comfort, all the economy, all the convenience of the G-E Oil Furnace for a few dollars a week.

It will pay you to get acquainted with your local G-E Air Conditioning Dealer. He is "headquarters" for automatic heating and air conditioning. If you cannot conveniently visit the showroom, telephone or write him, asking any questions you may have about your home or other property. He will be glad to supply complete information. Of course, this service is free.

G-E ROOM COOLERS

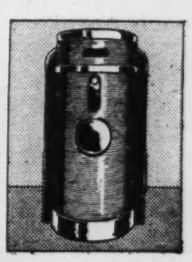
Floor-Mounted

Cools, dehumidifies and circulates the air. May be used in multiple. Especially adapted for use in shops and offices. Satin-walnut finish.

Wall-Mounted

For use where floor space is at a premium. Does the same things as the floor-mounted model. Discharges conditioned air through grille.

G-E OIL FURNACE



This is the complete heating unit that made people realize it pays to buy an oil furnace instead of an ashpit oil burner. Unique in design, it atomizes and burns cheap fueloil in an entirely new way. It breaks each drop of oil into one hundred million microscopic particles by "impact expansion"—burns the resulting oil vapor cleanly, without soot, smoke or odor by "progressive combustion" . . . provides the highest type of heating luxury, yet is saving owners 20% to 50% on fuel bills. Supplies automatic hot water the year round. Completely enclosed in beautiful steel shell finished in two tones of gray with chromium trim. Supplies either steam, vapor or hot-water heating. Day and night temperatures controlled automatically by G-E Thermal Control that has a built-in electric clock movement, needs no winding.

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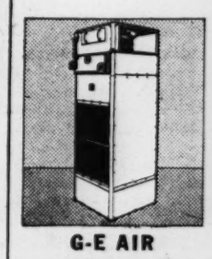

G-E AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

The G-E Air Conditioner, used in connection with either the G-E Oil Furnace or the G-E Gas Furnace. Provides winter air conditioning throughout the house by means of ducts. With the addition of cooling equipment, provides summer air conditioning, too. In a new house, this winter system usually costs no more to install than does a good vapor radiator system with concealed radiation. The home that has G-E Air Conditioning will not be obsolete a few years from now.

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With this unit, any radiator-heated home can have winter conditioned air on the lower floor. It is suspended from the basement ceiling. It filters the air, adds necessary humidity, circulates the conditioned air through an inconspicuous floor grille. Can be used with your old boiler. And in most cases, it costs less than $300 installed. Too-dry air in winter produces squeaking floors, excess of flying dust, loosened furniture, and often causes a feeling of dryness in nose and throat.

This air conditioner moistens the air in the house

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G-E AIR CIRCULATOR

Reduces indoor temperature by ventilating attic during day, and circulating cool outdoor air throughout house at night. Low-priced, easily installed.

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Challenge to World Shipping Comes From Great Clyde Yard With Launching of Liner

Total Tonnage Near 80,000, 12 Decks, Electricity Enough for City of 15,000—Only a Few of Details of Stirring Story of Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Sept. 26—With the launching of the "534" as the Queen Mary, the Clyde crowns a history as stirring as the story of any river in the world.

And yet it is the story of a dredger. For without a dredger the Clyde might still have been a stream across which a tall man could wade without wetting his knees. Less than two centuries ago the Clyde at Glasgow at low tide was but a foot and a half deep. Although lower down the river deepened, its course over a distance of several miles was impeded by shoals.

If the river could be made navigable there were no limits to the possibilities of Glasgow's commerce—no limits to the use of the coal which lay in extensive seams below the surface of the earth—no limits to the iron which awaited but the genius of the molder, engineer and the shipbuilder, to turn it to the service of men.

So examinations of the river bed were made.

Then toward the end of the century dredging was actually begun.

Dredger Did It

With the aid of the dredger the Clyde became the greatest artificial waterway in Scotland.

Up until the War of Independence in America the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde was negligible. Even in the year 1776 the record ship of which Greenock could boast was but a vessel of 77 tons. The larger vessels which engaged in the trade across the Atlantic were built in the North American colonies. But by 1800 the Greenock yards had taken a spurt forward, and ships of 500 tons were being launched.

The dredging of the river went on apace. Deeper and deeper dropped the river bed. And as it dropped, the future became bright with promise.

Capital and enterprise joined to give the shipbuilding the stimulus which hitherto had been given to other industries.

A "Comet" Flashes

Then an epochal event happened. Henry Bell launched his Comet, a vessel of three horsepower. That was in 1812. In comparison with the immense floating palaces of today, the Comet was like a mechanical toy; nevertheless it marked the beginning for the Clyde and, for that matter, the beginning for Europe of the application of steam as a motive power to ships sailing on navigable rivers. The real future of steam on the sea, however, had yet to be determined.

Would the steamboat oust the sailing ship? That was the question which was debated on every hand.

To meet the competition of the steam-driven vessel a number of shipbuilders set about improving the sailing ship, giving it more graceful lines, a sharper bow, a greater expanse of canvas.

Iron

In the midst of the controversy between sail and steam the development of the iron hull came to the fore. At this development timber merchants looked askance. It was evident the new type of ship would cut seriously into their business. Opposition of a formidable character greeted the appearance of the iron hull and for a considerable number of years the wooden ship was able to retain predominance in traffic over the seven seas. Gradually, however, the wooden ship found itself fighting a losing battle and its flaunting sails began to disappear from the lanes over which it had reigned supreme.

To be a man-made river the Clyde was favorably situated. Coal was at hand to make the steam, and iron was plentiful with which to make the hulls. Moreover, there was a capacity for engineering which was soon to make itself felt. One yard opened after another until the banks of the river for miles were literally lined with posts hewn from the timber of the forests.

Famous Yards

But none of the yards has achieved more fame than that where the "534" was built. There arose on the same stocks the pride of the British Navy, H. M. S. Hood. There was also constructed there the transatlantic passenger ship, Empress of Britain, and that other giant of the sea, the Aquitania. A strange yard, where the bows of future steamships which will carry restless emigrants to lands of green hills and promise, and weary business men to the scenes of their youth, seem to pierce the engineering shops on one side of the river, while the stern looks across the fields which spread themselves out on the other side.

The gay aspect of the Clyde will soon give way to the more serious business of finishing the "534" as the Queen Mary, and for the next 18 months the great ship will remain at the fitting basin, where machinery will be installed and equipment added that will make the ship the greatest floating palace on the Atlantic.

Over 80,000 Tons

What the exact tonnage will be, no one is prepared to say. While it was reckoned more than a year ago at about 73,000 tons gross, the ship when it takes final shape will probably register more than 80,000 tons gross.

The gross tonnage of the French liner Normandie which, according to the first announcement, was under 76,000 tons, has now increased to more than 79,000.

It is not without interest to compare the new vessel with the larger ships that now sail the seas. The list includes:

Majestic, 56,599 (British); Berengaria, 52,101 (British); Bremen, 51,656 (German); Rex, 51,062 (Italian); Europa, 49,746 (German); Leviathan, 48,943 (United States); Conte di Savoia, 48,502 (Italian); Olympic, 46,439 (British); Aquitania, 45,647 (British); Ile de France, 43,450 (French); Empress of Britain, 42,348 (British).

Preliminaries

So that the launching might take place without serious hitch, many rehearsals of the ceremony were held. Eyeplates with strengthened foundations were subjected to severe tests so as to avoid the risk of tearing when they took the strain of the check chains. These chains, weighing 1000 tons each, were fastened to the sides of the ship to check her movement as she entered the water.

While the utmost secrecy has been observed regarding the ultimate dimensions and appointments of the "534," many particulars are known. The huge rudder weighs 163 tons. It has been adjusted so carefully that it maintains an almost perfect balance and it is said to absorb easily the great stress of steering. Unlike any other ship the "534" will have three different sized funnels, one standing 70 feet high. The reason for the difference in size is to allow the smoke from each funnel to have a clear field to blow away. The ship will have a siren whose sound will carry ten miles, and the note issuing from its three mouths will be "A," two octaves below the middle octave on the piano.

General Amenities

A feature of the ship will be the large number of special amenities provided for the entertainment and use of passengers during the voyage. These will include: Cinema, shopping center, banks, tourist bureau, printer's office, telephone service, garage.

There will also be a system of over 21 lifts.

"All-Electric" Ship

Apart from her actual means of propulsion "534" will be to all intents and purposes an "all-electric" ship.

For this purpose seven turbo generators capable of delivering nearly 10,000 kilowatts an hour are being manufactured at Rugby.

These generators capable of supplying electrical energy sufficient to meet the lighting and public services of a township of nearly 150,000 people will be housed in two auxiliary engine rooms.

Motor Lifeboats

Each one of the lifeboats to be installed in the ship will be fitted with high speed Diesel engines and will be capable of being lowered into the water in a few seconds fully loaded under the control of one man.

There will also be a large number of rafts and lifebuoys; many of these lifebuoys will have an automatic throwing apparatus.

In addition the entire ship will be fitted with a complete and up-to-date fire-detecting and alarm system and special indicators placed on the bridge of the vessel will be under constant supervision.

Speed

But the greatest interest will center in the speed that the "534" is designed to develop. What that will be no one at present seems prepared to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

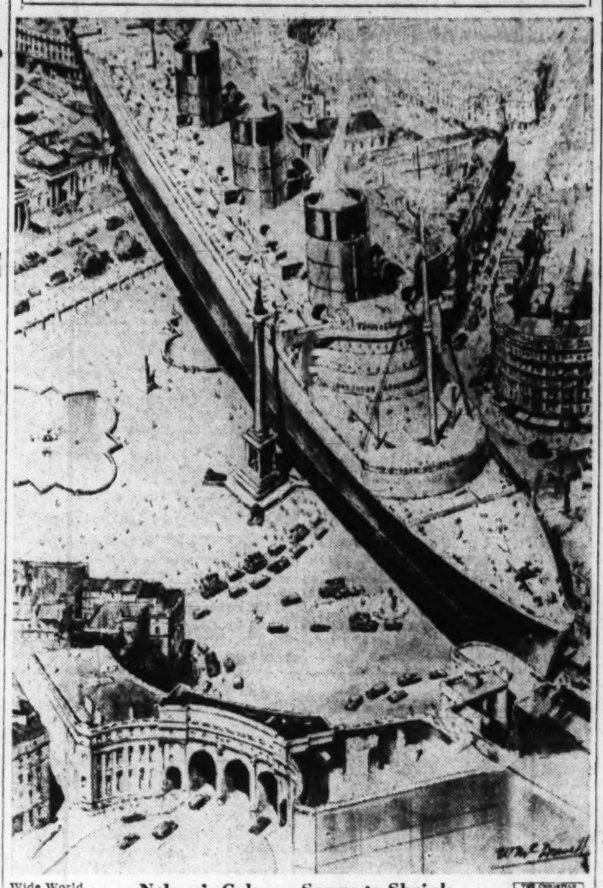
Extra precautions were taken before the launching of the "534" to see that the river was of sufficient depth and to see that the mouth of the little stream outside the yard, known as the River Cart, was widened sufficiently to permit the stern of the huge "534" to glide across without difficulty during the launching process.

A Challenge

The "534," built by the Cunard-White Star merger, is a challenge to world shipping. It marks the culmination of a great record of transatlantic traffic, a record that goes back to the days when Samuel Cunard and Robert Napier founded the Cunard Company in 1840 and set out with four vessels of 1100-1200 tons apiece, fashioned and completed by the shipbuilders of the Clyde, to capture the traffic of the ocean highways.

Whether or not the "534" is responsible for the increased activity in the yards of the Clyde the fact is evident that shipbuilding there has taken a great spurt forward, and it is almost certain that this year's production will exceed the record of 1931.

The 'Queen Mary' in Trafalgar Square



Wide World

Nelson's Column Seems to Shrink

An Artist Has Drawn This Picture to Give Some Idea of the Size of the New Cunard-White Star Liner, Just Launched at Clyde Bank. He Shows the Bow Cutting Into Whitehall and the Stern Nudging the Garrick Theater—a Distance of 1020 Feet. The Nelson Monument Is 142 Feet High, But the New Funnels Would Tower Over It.

Ecuador Adds Name To League's List

(Continued from Page 1)

Saar, in case it votes for continued administration by the League, substituting a more popular government for actual authoritative rulership of the League Commission. The matter is too complicated to be settled out of hand.

States of Flux

As for the Eastern Pact, at the moment it is hesitating between a southeastern shape and a Mediterranean confirmation. It possesses strange protest qualities and newspaper men vainly endeavor to fix it in a definite mold. Obviously if it is worked out at all it will be elsewhere.

Perpetually changing too is the project of declaration about Austria. In view of divergencies in opinion and daily modifications in proposals it is likely the simplest formula containing the minimum of meaning will be adopted.

Welcoming Afghanistan

Warm greetings were extended to Afghanistan in the Sixth Commission.

Every increase in membership of the League, said Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, increases its possibilities and its responsibilities. He recalled that one of the first nations to recognize the Soviets was Afghanistan.

But Mr. Oscar Skelton for Britain was no less enthusiastic, saying the day should be marked by a white stone.

Turkey, in the person of Tewfik Rushdi Bey was given task of reporting on the credentials. The Chinese rejoiced in the new opportunity for collaboration of Asia and Europe. India, Iraq, Persia and France all welcomed the new member.

Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain humorously remarked that his country was half Oriental.

This accession of Afghanistan, somewhat unexpected at this moment, has provoked more of optimistic sentiment than has been felt at Geneva for some time.

Fill American Quota

The Latin-American states, meeting as a bloc agreed to support for appointment on the Chaco Committee of Conciliation the United States and Brazil, besides neighboring countries, and the old committee of neutrals, comprising Uruguay, Colombia, Cuba and a committee of three, namely Mexico, Spain and Czechoslovakia. Venezuela has asked to serve on the conciliation committee. This means a great preponderance of American states to deal with an American matter.

Giant British Liner '543' Launched as 'Queen Mary'

(Continued from Page 1)

reply of King George. Then came the brief baptismal ceremony and revelation of the name, which came as a great and pleasant surprise, the secret of the name having been carefully guarded.

Overtops Westminster

As the big ship moved slowly down the ways it made an impressive sight. It conveys little to say the ship will measure 135 feet from boat deck to keel, but some real idea of its immensity is gained from the fact that from keel to masthead it would overtop the towers of Westminster. The ship has 12 decks and when completed will have accommodations for 4000 people. These facts were not lost upon the great gathering which witnessed the launching. Among the notables present were Ambassador Robert W. Bingham of the United States and Mrs. Bingham.

Plenty of Water

It was a traditional Scottish day. Rain fell intermittently and almost obscured the hilltops on the north side of the river. It dripped from the workshops and poured down the gutters in a regular stream. But it failed to dampen the ardor of the sightseers who perched on rooftops and slopes in the neighborhood and jammed the stands on the Renfrew side of the Clyde, to catch a glimpse of the immense hull groaning its way into the narrow river.

Practically every hotel in Glasgow was filled, many visitors booking weeks ahead, and trains from every part of the British Isles brought full loads of passengers.

Symbol of Hope

The ship is obviously a symbol of hope for the man in dungarees, as well as the merchant and manufacturer, and the great liner had barely touched the water before the question was raised as to whether the sister ship, which it is generally believed is contemplated, will be laid in the same cradle and thus save tremendous initial costs, or be built on the Tyne. Naturally the Tyne feels it is entitled to a share in the great enterprise.

Renewed activities are already in evidence on the Clyde. Confidence is expressed that it will extend to other parts of the country for scarcely a single large manufacturing center has failed to benefit from the work at John Brown's Yard.

Before the World War, Britain built more than half the ships of the world. The shipyards of the Clyde, the Tyne and the Mersey were employed to capacity. Clang of hammer and creak of crane made music to the ears of riveters and steelworkers and carried merchants and manufacturers along on a wave of prosperity. The good times continued through conflict. Then came the change. The countries which had been customers became competitors. The boom was followed by a slump and the world found itself oversupplied with ships.

The last two years have, however, shown improvement. Unemployed world tonnage, which stood at 15,000,000 tons, has now been reduced to 8,000,000, and thus a huge burden is lessened.

After Speed Record

Once the new vessel is completed it will embark on a high mission of recovering the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. This honor now belongs to Italy, the steamship Rex having captured it from the Bremen in August, 1933. But Germany does not intend to permit the honor to remain in Italian hands or to pass to British hands without a contest.

"Even if the new English ship should gain the honor," said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recently," the last word would not have been spoken by the Europa and the Bremen."

It is apparent then that the maritime powers lay greater emphasis than ever upon the primacy in speed at sea.

Only Cows Watched 1812 Clyde Launch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—No massive machinery, no clanking cranes, no spectators lined the banks—except for some cows in the neighboring field—when the first Cunarder slipped off John Woods's stocks into the Clyde.

At this shipyard the brothers Wood—John and Charles—built the historic "Comet" for Henry Bell in 1812. Many steam wooden ships were subsequently built, among them the "Acadia," one of the first ships built for Samuel Cunard's transatlantic mail between Liverpool and Halifax, N. S.

In the lower right-hand corner of an old painting of this yard is a pencil note reading: "Woods Ship Yd Pt Glasgow in this yd the Comet the first SS that ever saild on the Clyde was built by the Woods—and the first transatlantic SS on the stocks where the schooner is being built."

New Zealand Clings To Protection Policy In Revised Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The revised tariff schedules introduced by the New Zealand Government adheres to the policy of moderate protection which has ruled in the Dominion for so long, but preference to Britain and the rest of the Empire is increased in a number of cases. The revision was considered by a commission, which took evidence in public over a lengthy period, and, generally speaking, the Government based the new schedules on its report.

A number of protective duties with respect to goods from Britain have been abolished. The goods so affected include nails, electric cooking appliances, iron and steel pipes, motorcar bodies, and radio sets in cabinets. Over a much wider range of British goods duties have been reduced. Certain articles of clothing, hardware and food are so affected. Revenue duties have also been reduced in a number of lines. In only a few cases have revenue and protective duties been increased.

The commission thinks it is not sound to use the tariff to deal with emergencies. It bases its report on the assumption that world conditions will return to normal, and that the British market will remain indefinitely open to New Zealand exports at satisfactory prices.

Council Looks To Guidance Of Girls' Leisure

Volunteer Officers Asked to Work in Isolated British Localities

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A better corporate life for British girls, to help, among other things, in organizing leisure, is an objective aimed at by the National Council of Girls' Clubs.

Volunteer officers for girls' clubs all over Great Britain are being sought by the council, which was founded 25 years ago. Today not even the 3640 clubs which are affiliated to it, nor its 300,000 members cover the ground as it should be covered, it is pointed out. There are districts in the distressed areas of South Wales, lonely valleys cut off by the hills from intercourse with more prosperous parts, there are isolated villages in Yorkshire and County Durham, there are even many of the new housing estates on the outskirts of towns which are totally unprovided for, and time hangs heavy on young hands.

The National Council is trying to remedy all this. Through the generous help of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, of the Pilgrim Trustees, of the London Parochial Charities and others, organizers have been appointed who are scouring the country with the object of learning about local conditions in the various parts of it and of opening up every possible opportunity for work.

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Argentines 'Will Carry On' Despite Deep Morass of Debts Underneath Glowing Surface

Country of Rich Resources Burdened by Pensions for Many Classes—Expansion of Trade Awaits Better Prices—Industrial Program Pushed

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Recently Made a 20,000-Mile Airplane Tour of South America

The Argentine, economically speaking, is a little these days like a great stone palace covered with vines. The vines are lusty and luxuriant. There are even flowers here and there. But underneath, the stone has been undermined. It can be repaired to be stronger than ever, but it needs mortar, in other words it needs markets and gold.

Not everyone gets this impression. They look at the outward indications of prosperity and they are apt to exclaim that all is well with this vast, rich, promising country. In this they only contribute to the disinclination of the Argentines to face disagreeable facts.

When I first began to glimpse that underneath the still glowing surface private fortunes and public businesses are committed beyond any possibility of payment at present prices and markets I did not want to believe it either. So I took my conclusions to half a dozen rich men, men whose business is part of the foundation structure of the country.

To the first of these men, I said, you need not even answer my questions, if you would prefer not to do so, but I am coming to hold the opinion that mortgages and bills and commitments have been plastered all over the business of Buenos Aires and that under present conditions there is no possibility of paying these obligations.

Frank Opinions on Conditions

The man to whom I was speaking, whose business interests are great and on the surface seemingly very prosperous, laid down the knife with which he was serving me at his own table and replied quietly, "It is so true of the city that it is true of me. If I had to pay my obligations tomorrow morning, I should be bankrupt."

I put the question later to a young industrialist who said, "Unless business conditions change in the world to help us sell our great resources we cannot keep our business at its present level."

Another business man said, "I really believe that we have turned the corner, that conditions are now in hand." Then he straightened his shoulders, looked ahead for a moment and added simply, "In any event we shall carry on."

In any event the Argentines will carry on and in that is the hope for the country. They are strong. They are sturdy. They are courageous. And they have a country of such richness that its possibilities have only just been tapped. With any turn of world conditions at all the Argentine should be able to emerge from these few years more prosperous than ever before. Perhaps they can be the richest country in the world.

But to say that now there is no depression in the Argentine is to speak foolishly. To understand how the debts have piled up, one must understand the lavishness of the country. For 200 years immigrants have been coming into Buenos Aires, first being transshipped into small rowing boats and going miles up the shallow Plata to change again in two feet of water to bullock carts. Later the water front was reclaimed and the feet of thousands of incoming people from Europe have walked hopefully, joyously off the piers of the great metropolis of the south.

They have gone on into the interior, buying themselves "camps" of thousands of acres. I talked to one family which recently added 1,000,000 acres to its already vast holdings. Its first fortunes were founded by a young couple who lived six years in Tierra del Fuego with no other white woman to speak to the young bride. There were no telephones, no radios, no automobiles.

But the land was rich and lavish and people became more lavish as they lived with it. At first cattle were slaughtered only for hides, thousands of beasts allowed to lie in the field where they fell, only their skins going to England to be made into English sole leather.

Yachts, Diamonds, Travel

There has been work to do and yet many people have been able to live lavishly by doing very little except to let the land increase in value to support their yachts and buy their diamonds and send them on long trips to Europe.

The land is still there. The estancias are still great. The country is rich enough to feed all its people well. But there are also mortgages and accounts allowed to run for a long time in the shops, and extravagant tastes which business in the year 1934 does not support very well.

I spoke to the assistant in a big shop where many of these debts are being carried, and she said with a shrug of her shoulders, "But it is the custom of the country."

It is "the custom of the country" to let the wages of servants go along with payments by notes for as much as two years. It is "the custom of the country" here as in other South American lands to carry a huge pension list, of which one long-time foreign resident in the Argentine says, "Militarism is the curse of these South American countries with pension lists a mile long." And not only pensions for militarists, but pensions for teachers and policemen and bank employees, even for newspaper reporters under certain conditions, together with all government employees.

Some people say that the pension system is a sounder means of keeping money in circulation than some methods which are being tried in other countries. But the fact remains, good or not, that the bills have to be paid.

Money Spent in Europe

The Argentine has looked to Europe for much of his pleasure and there he has spent his money, rather than invest it at home. As a result foreign capital is behind much of the commercial enterprise. The German electric light company has a big display at one end of the Avenida Presidente Roque Saenz Pena, and the Italians have one at the other end. Britain is behind the railroads and the United States has hold on the refrigeration industry.

Argentina has escaped holding companies, industry piled on industry. Its people have made great patriotic loans, and recently the Mortgage Bank managed to refund its 6 per cent debt at 5 per cent.

There is considerable hope that a rise in farm prices will help the situation. The Government has told the farmer it will take over the crops in the event that the farmer is not able to sell at certain stated prices. In some parts of the country sale is even now above production costs. And in many sections the soil is so rich that you could pry up a segment of pavement, stick in a pole, and in a year have a tree with leaves around which your arms would scarcely stretch.

Unaccustomed to Taxes

The Parana Basin has an alluvial base which would be considered phenomenal even in comparison with the Mississippi River Valley, while as yet there are none of the worries of United States farmers, erosion, crop rotation, crop balance. Indeed the country cares so well for its people that the man on the street may not know that there are any financial difficulties. And while great fortunes built up in the past are crumbling, a new middle class is coming up, which may in the long run be more beneficial to markets than the old order was.

This year's budget is 800,000,000 pesos and already the new income tax levied for the first time two years ago in a country which does not like taxes and is unaccustomed to them, has brought in 147,000,000 pesos.

Labor legislation is not as advanced in the Argentine as in Chile or Peru, Brazil or Bolivia, yet the general conditions are so favorable that workmen regard themselves as well off in comparison with other countries.

The "sabaudo Inglese" or Saturday half-holiday is the rule with stores which are compelled to close from Saturday to Monday morning. Drug stores are not excepted, but on a few alternate week-ends are allowed to remain open. The eight-hour day is customary, although the working period is spread over more of the day than in North America. The customary two-hour luncheon period, however, is held to tenaciously by the employees themselves and a recent effort on the part of the Central Argentine Railroad to institute a 12 to 1 luncheon met with such resistance that the old system was reverted to, which means that the employees work until 6 o'clock instead of being able to leave at 5 after a one-hour luncheon.

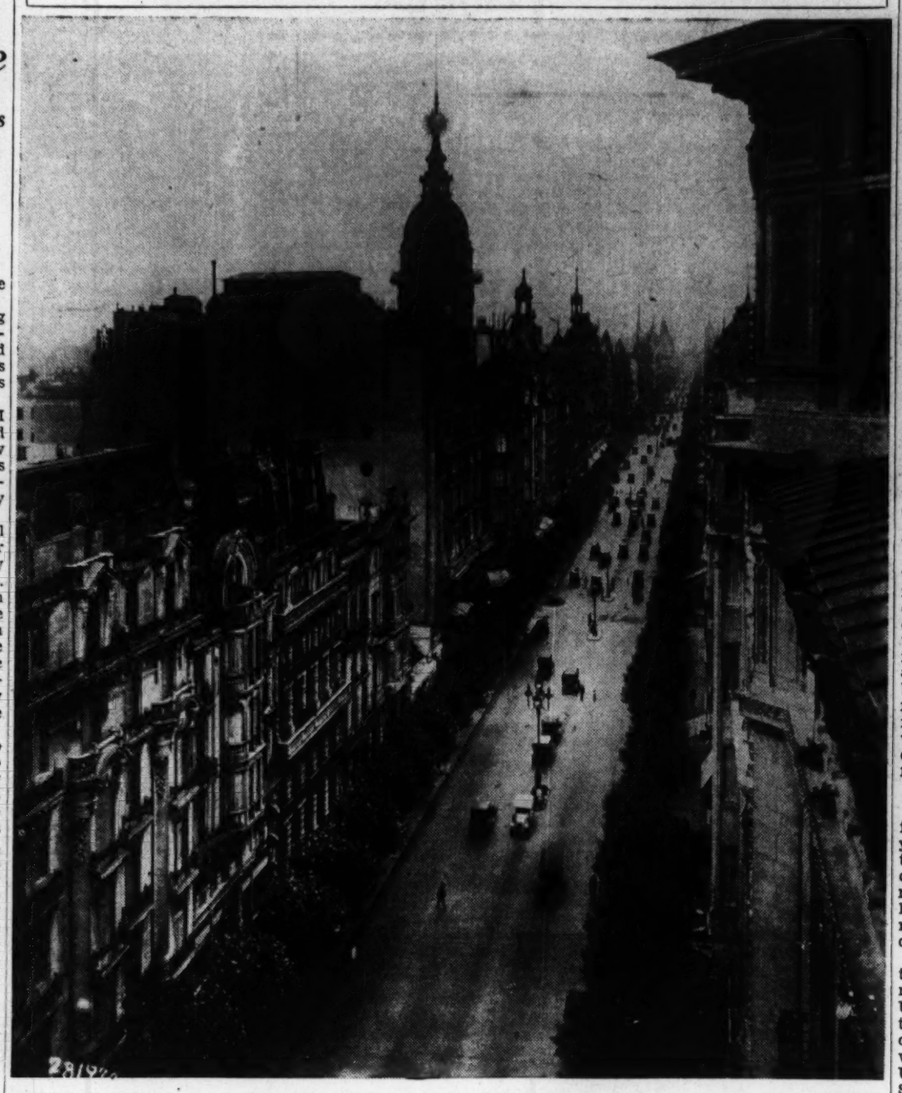
Two Opposite Phases

Chile and the Argentine are going through two opposite phases, each with entirely good reasons. Chile, scarcely able to feed its people, but with formerly rich industries, is now endeavoring to become agriculturalized, while the Argentine, capable of feeding its own people well, is straining every effort to become industrialized so that it may clothe them and give them what before it has been necessary to import.

From an economic point of view the Argentine is as the United States in the days of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, lusty, potentially powerful. Only unfortunately the Argentine has become conscious of its possibilities and potentialities at a time when the situation throughout the world makes it impossible for them to do much business. Everything cries for expansion and there is no way to expand.

Yet the Argentines are happy. The man who is faced with a vexing business problem shrugs his shoulders and says, "We laugh at life." And then he sums up the Argentine's belief in a great future, "Buenos Aires is a second Paris. In 10 years it will be the first Paris, because the real Paris has stopped while we are going on. In 10 years there will be just two cities, New York leading North America and Buenos Aires leading South America."

Buenos Aires, Brilliant Metropolis of the South



Publishers Photo Service — Tree-Lined Street in the Argentine Capital

Reds Postpone World Congress Until Next Year

Second Delay Ordered by Comintern Presidium From Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Sept. 26—The World Congress of Communist International, originally announced to be held in Moscow last July, is again postponed until some time in the first semester of 1935.

Several Soviet newspapers today published this information without comment, while the Government organ, Izvestia, and the Red Army organ, Red Star, significantly omitted any mention of the congress.

The newspapers which announced postponement here curiously credit the French Communist newspaper Humanité as the source of information, although the Executive Committee of the Comintern has its headquarters in Moscow. In every instance the item is inconspicuously printed on an inside page.

Actually this is the second postponement, as the Comintern headquarters informed correspondents in July the Congress would probably be held in September.

As in previous announcements, no definite date is now fixed.

The Presidium, the Central Executive Committee, instructs Communist parties in all countries to prepare reports concerning their accomplishments toward the world revolution since the last world congress in 1928, and to familiarize members with questions of the agenda. The agenda, which was published last spring, includes discussions of campaigns against Fascism and war, but makes no direct reference to the world revolution, which is avowedly the central purpose of this international organization.

The Comintern's activities in recent years have been markedly inconspicuous and the decision to hold a world congress occasioned surprise, in view of Russia's increasing cooperation with capitalist countries. Foreign observers here believe the postponements are probably influenced by the Russian Communist Party, which is naturally the strongest unit in the Communist International.

Traffic in Opium Shows Need Of Greater Vigilance

Reports to League Board Disclose Discrepancies in Export Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—To consider its report to the League on the world's narcotic situation the Permanent Central Opium Board has met in Geneva. It is asserted that some progress is being made in a matter which concerns every country, though there are to be observed regrettable complications which hamper the work, and detract from the satisfactory operation of the general agreements. The information provided does not always make pleasant reading.

For example, it is pointed out that there are comparatively large stocks of raw opium in both the producing and manufacturing countries, and there is need for greater vigilance.

The board, which by Article 14 of the convention of 1931 has important responsibilities in cases where a country imports certain drugs in excess of the statement of estimates of the supervisory body, hopes with further experience to elaborate a suitable and efficient system on the basis of its present practice. It therefore hopes to receive complete data from all countries if the system is to work successfully. At least four countries had failed to submit data for 1933.

Increase in Manufacture

In examining the figures of manufacture, the board found that last year there was a general increase in the manufacture of morphine and cocaine, particularly the former. The number of manufacturing countries has increased from 20 to 21, with the resumption of the manufacture of cocaine in Formosa.

As regards morphine, seven countries—United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland, U. S. S. R., the United States, and Japan—manufactured last year more than one ton, or nearly 90 per cent of the reported world manufacture. Six countries—United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan and Korea—manufactured 96 per cent of the reported manufacture of diacetylmorphine, 1295 kilograms. Eight countries—Belgium, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States and Japan—manufactured 94 per cent of the cocaine, 3773 kilograms.

World stocks of cocaine appeared slightly to decrease, while morphine stocks increased (17 per cent).

World consumption appeared to show a decrease in cocaine and diacetymorphine and an increase in morphine (4 per cent).

Discrepancies in Reports

The report deals with discrepancies between reported exports and reported imports. The discrepancies are particularly large in respect of coca leaves, which the board attributed to the failure of several exporting countries in submitting their statistics. Likewise the statistical situation in regard to the international movement of raw opium was not considered by the board as satisfactory.

Seizures have been effected by the various governments of illicit imports. Large quantities of raw opium were seized in France, the U. S. S. R., Hongkong, India and China, as well as lesser quantities in a number of other places. The largest seizure of morphine was reported from the United States. Indian hemp and Indian hemp resin were seized in considerable quantities in Egypt, India, Straits Settlements and the U. S. S. R.

The increased seizures, the board considers, may indicate a stricter control by the national authorities rather than an increase in the illicit traffic.

It is obvious, when the best gloss has been put on this statement, that more vigorous action by the board and more complete coöperation by the governments are necessary if the traffic in dangerous drugs is to be reduced and eventually suppressed.

Exiled King's Collection Wanted for Lisbon Exhibit

Manoel, Former Ruler of Portugal, Had Gathered Historic Documents of Great Value Which He Bequeathed to Land He Once Ruled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The Portuguese Government is being strongly urged by members of the public here to hold a National Exhibition of the several thousand ancient documents and records bequeathed to his country by the late King Manoel, exiled monarch of Portugal.

This unique collection, gathered during 20 years of exile, shifted and tabulated and commented upon by the former king himself, is considered priceless to the nation. The documents form a complete history of the discoveries and conquests made by fearless Portuguese navigators in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

If the Republic's Government allows the exhibition to be held, a petition will be addressed to the late King's widow, Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern and Braganza, to lend Portugal the proofs of her husband's "Commentaries," corrected in his own hand, and the authentic autographs of ancient Kings of Portugal which were one of his greatest treasures.

Another relic which may be loaned is a huge parchment map of the world drawn in 1540.

Among the treasures the former monarch bequeathed to his country are Abraham Zacato's "Almanach Perpetuum," believed to be the first comprehensive navigation guide ever written; "Vita Christi" by Friar Bernardo, claimed to be the first book ever published in Portugal, dated 1496; the "Book of Marco Polo," by the almost legendary explorer; and a manuscript of Mathew Pisano, King Manoel himself patiently compiled three volumes of learned references and commentaries on the books.

Mr. Maurice Eltinghauser, who is entrusted with the delivery of the books to the Portuguese Government, and who collaborated with the late King in his research work, described him as "a savant with the patience of Benedictine." He added that all King Manoel's exhaustive work was done with one aim, to serve and exalt his country. Year in and year out Mr. Eltinghauser scoured Portugal on behalf of the King, searching known and unknown dealers in search of rare books and scarce remembered pieces of information. For no members of the Portuguese Royal Family may themselves set foot on Portuguese soil.

While the demand for a national exhibition continues unabated, letters have also been addressed to the Government and the press asking that after such an exhibition the royal donation should not be sent away from the Capital to the Palace of Villa Vicosa, on the other side of the Tagus, as planned, but should be placed in one of the palaces or museums of Lisbon, accessible to all.

Anthony Shrine Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26—The home of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer for women's suffrage, will become a historical museum representative of political and social progress, if a movement begun by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, succeeds. Dr. Parker has laid the proposal before the New York State Historical Association.

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'Gas' War On—Prices Tumble

Gen. Cole Refuses Police Job

But Kirk, He Nods Cheerfully

(Continued from Page 1)

natorial nomination either. But the Governor and United States Senator David I. Walsh got him the job of running; now the Governor is having a hard task getting the General to accept any other job.

State House

Newcomer to State Staff

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk moves into the Public Safety office as Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham moves out. Colonel Kirk, attorney, member of the Governor's military staff, was appointed today by Governor Ely to serve until Dec. 1, 1935, as Commissioner of Public Safety. The Governor found out this morning after febrile efforts that it was not in his power to appoint the Commissioner for his normal five-year term.

The Governor explored all the legal talent in the State House to find this out, for he wanted to appoint Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, defeated Democratic gubernatorial candidate, to the post. But the General refused if he couldn't have five years, as told elsewhere in the column. So while Colonel Kirk is playing second fiddle, he, at least, is playing.

Weymouth

Going It Alone

Weymouth last night reached into the Atlantic Ocean that beats at its doors and into its native soil and prepared a harvest dinner. It was more than just another banquet. It was a declaration of independence, a declaration that even as the Weymouth settlers of the seventeenth century prepared their meals without benefit of dates from Arabia, sugar from Cuba, soy beans from China, so modern Weymouth business men can dine well on the town's native provender.

The Weymouth Chamber of Commerce, with local chefs to help, spread the banquet cloth in the High School, then successfully demonstrated the cult of self-sufficiency, at least for a night. On the menu was tomato juice, native roast beef, squash, onions, sliced cucumbers, corn bread and butter, honey, ice cream, apples, pears, grapes, milk and cider, all harvested within the town limits.

Nor were the chefs baffled by the fish course. Clams were dug from the shore, and lobster trapped from the sea all within Weymouth's limits. Even the seasoning was comprised of pepper grown and ground in town and salt boiled from the ocean. Sweetening was available from local honey.

Industrial Weymouth leaned successfully on its own agriculture, its own orchards.

Said Mr. Paul A. Newsome, first vice-president of the local chamber: "This harvest dinner is a whimsical attempt to keep New England ingenuity alive. It is an effort to prove that all food necessary for a comfortable existence can be raised in the town of Weymouth. We can, if we choose, be as self-sufficient as we were in 1662, facing the world alone."

Transportation

Home a Complete Change

Situated in the Vermont hills about five miles up from the Connecticut River valley is the little town of Springfield with a population of slightly over 3000. Here, far from any railroad and at the end of the only interurban trolley line in Vermont, lives Mr. Edward S. French, who it is rumored, may control the destinies of New England's three largest railroads. Mr. French, president of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads is being prominently mentioned as the possible successor to Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who has resigned to become head of the newly organized Association of American Railroads.

Long has a movement been afoot to unify the management of these three largest New England roads, sponsored by the Governors of the New England states and the directors of the three roads in question. If influential factors in the New Haven road and allied banking interests, as it is reported, were searching for the right man to head such a trinity their choice must certainly have gravitated to Mr. French, who has been literally brought up in the school of New England railroading. Born in Portland, Maine, Mr. French served his apprenticeship with the Boston & Maine and then became operating head of the numerous small roads that feed the Boston & Maine and Maine Central lines in Vermont and New Hampshire.

On April 9, 1930, he became president of the Boston & Maine and in August, 1932, president of the Maine Central Railroad when the operation of that road was combined with the Boston & Maine.

Under Mr. French's lead the two roads have earned their fixed charges, become the first N. E. roads to start door-to-door freight service, and first American roads to go into airlines operation. They have ordered streamline rail equipment which is due to be delivered some time in February, and have inaugurated a policy of extensive motorization of motive power to reduce operating costs.

Education

ERA Wants Teachers

The generous hand of relief reached the Massachusetts teacher today. Hard on the heels of gifts for new college students last week, came funds today for wholly new courses, jobs for 1300 teachers.

The courses planned will supplement rather than compete with those in established schools. Courses in home economics, in guidance of children, in reading and hoeing and tapping shoes, are all on the schedule. And there will be many more if students will make new suggestions and tell of their needs.

A total of $730,000 is set aside for the purpose, said Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state ERA director. Five per cent will go for supplies and the rest on checks of $15 a week to the teachers.

To those who have longed for new courses in their communities, Mr. Carney said: "Go to your superintendents of schools and tell them." All parts of the State can apply.

Labor

Petering Out

A month of labor warfare leaves in its wake bitterness, recriminations, charges and countercharges.

This was manifest today as the textile strike leaders here and there insisted that discrimination, contrary to presidential request, is being exercised against rehiring strikers. Hence Mr. Marianno Bishop, leader of the U. T. W. A. in Fall River, has ordered a continuation of the strike in some departments, on information that 100 strikers had been refused work. Notwithstanding, New England employers are revealing less resentment against the strikers than those in the South; mills continue to reopen, the work of reassembling the dismembered machines continues apace, normal production is anticipated next Monday.

Mill owners estimate the strike stopped one week short of disaster for much of the industry, for by next week much of the cotton and other raw material preserved by chemicals would have spoiled, existing supply of finished product on retail shelves would have been exhausted.

Recovery

Not An Easy Matter

"Price fixing sounds . . . easy and simple . . ." Mr. Robert Amory thus opened his address to the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, which ended yesterday. But by the end of his speech, this prominent textile executive had led his audience into such complexities that he concluded:

"Neither cost engineer, manufacturer, nor group of manufacturers can manage to fix a fair price."

On this he rested his case against the possibility of fixing prices, arguing that plants and sections show myriads of different costs. "No one can tell where to set a price with justice, in the face of these disparities."

For an hour, New Deal plans to regulate advertising were flayed by Mr. Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board of Lord & Thomas, prominent advertising agency. He did not forget the press.

At the end, right hand and voice were raised, and lines in bold italics were read from his paper:

"No more vicious calumny has ever been put forth than the suspicion that the press, in any major way, can be influenced editorially by advertisers. . . .

"In my own experience," declaimed Mr. Lasker, "I personally have rarely asked a publisher for a favor editorially."

Aviation

He Could Have Used It

When a group of natural scientists last July erected their new fog dissipating apparatus at the Round Hill Research Station in South Dartmouth and cut a swath 2000 feet long through the murk, the world applauded. Yesterday Fred Clark, air pilot, devoutly wished that the fog dissipater was installed at the Squantum Airport. Checking in early this morning, he found an impenetrable floor of fog between his Condor mail plane and the airport and could not land. For an hour he droned in apprehensive circles above the air base, for an hour apprehensive dwellers below listened. Some called to determine the cause of the sound.

Useless was the 22,000,000 candle power searchlight that rammed its beam futilely against the fog. Only when the fog lifted was he able to slide to safety, with none too much gasoline in his tanks.

Mulloney Trial

Witnesses Dismissed

"Defense rests." Counsel for Daniel C. Mulloney and John A. Deery completed their examination of witnesses and introduction of evidence in these words, late yesterday.

This phase of the trial may be reopened for a single additional point which the Government hopes to illuminate. Beyond this, nothing new may be admitted.

The two weeks' crescendo of argument thus approaches its climax in the arguments of counsel, now to come. In the next few days, each side will seek to clinch its case, and convince the Judge.

Research Building Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Construction of a modern, adequate building to house the research work of the Bureau of Mines at the University of Alabama was assured recently with announcement of a $200,000 PWA allotment for this purpose.

Cambridge Portrayed in Ancient Map-Making Style

Ernst Halberstadt Completes Project Involving High Artistry and Careful Research

Story of Old and Modern Cambridge Told by Artist on City Hall Map

A pictorialized map of Cambridge, done in the manner of Ortelius and Mercator, is hanging in the Cambridge City Hall today. It is the work of Mr. Ernst Halberstadt, a young Boston artist who has spent the last six months transferring the streets, houses and important buildings of the city onto a three-by-seven wall board whose borders are decorated by historical pictures and cartouches.

The map was originally started as a PWA project. Later it was taken over by the ERA for a time. Although Mr. Halberstadt has had experience in mural painting before, he has never tried map-making. Last year he worked with Mr. Diego Rivera in the Detroit Institute of Fine Art. He also assisted in the wall paintings for Radio City Music Hall in New York. Previous to his return to Boston, Mr. Halberstadt worked on the decorations at the General Motors exhibit in Chicago.

When he came back to Boston, last year, he started a series of sketches on city buildings. He had chosen for his subject dilapidated tenements. So his work was taken up by the Boston Housing Association which used it in a number of exhibitions.

In studying the historical data for the Cambridge map, Mr. Halberstadt says that he has discovered on a small scale the growth and history of a typical American industrial town. The advantage of Cambridge, he says, lies in the fact that it is small enough—6½ square miles—to enable a detailed study. Not only are incidents of American history apparent here but also the residential and cultural growth of the country.

Besides the large map, Mr. Halberstadt is including two small ones. These show Cambridge at two important periods: in 1636, shortly after it was founded, and during Revolutionary times.

The artist believes that his map is the only one of its kind which has been made in recent years. He has superimposed the rich design and color of ancient map-making upon a modern accurate chart, producing an interesting and informative piece of work. Special emphasis has been placed upon industrial sections.

Car Inspection Ordered In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26—Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin announces that all cars not inspected by authorized garages on or before Sept. 30 will be ordered off the road.

"The department," says an announcement, "finds that the public is very slow in coöperating, and that there are many cars at the present time which have not been reinspected. Even though these vehicles were inspected in May, it is now necessary that they be reinspected. They must display the black and white sticker in the lower right-hand corner of the windshield, and the driver must be able to produce the black and white inspection certificate."

Australian Butter Exports on Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Australian butter exports in the 1933-34 season just completed are reported to amount to 109,334 tons. The previous highest total was 100,758 tons in 1932-33. The United Kingdom took 101,778 tons, and other countries 7556 tons.

Five years ago Australia's butter trade overseas represented barely 48,000 tons, while as recently as 1931-32 it was only 90,300 tons. In the last season, Queensland led with 44,103, followed by Victoria, 33,155 tons, and New South Wales, 26,187 tons.

Vote Costs 40 Cents

Officials figured Montgomery County, Kan., voters cast their ballots in the 1934 primary election at a cost of 40 cents a vote.

Connecticut Towns To Vote on License At Oct. 1 Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26—The once familiar question, "License or No License," will appear on the ballots of 26 towns when Connecticut voters go to the polls Monday, Oct. 1, to elect town officers. It is the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution that liquor sale has been an issue in an election here.

When the state liquor law went into effect no town took advantage of the provision allowing a town to bar liquor by a majority vote. Dry sentiment asserting itself during recent weeks has resulted in bringing the question to a vote in the 26 communities. A petition signed by 10 per cent of the registered electors is necessary to put the question on the ballot.

A majority vote for "no license" will mean the outlawing of beer taverns and package stores, where both beer and hard liquor may be sold. It will not eliminate all chance of liquor sale, however, since drug stores are exempt from local control.

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We have never served liquor!

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$100 From 9.2x9.2 ft. to 9.1x10.1 ft.
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Popular, famous Kandahars! . . . rich in pattern, luxuriously gorgeous in color and lustre . . . and very similar in texture and weave to the also-famous Sarouk. If you can possibly use one of the sizes listed, be early to inspect these fine rugs and choose yours! Rose or blue grounds with small, all-over design.
—Boggs & Buhl, Oriental Rugs, Third Floor—
We've far too many extra-large and odd sized rugs in our stocks just now . . . and we're anxious to get them out . . . and on to customers' floors. So much so that we've taken these Kandahars—bought when prices were much, much higher—and marked them *one-half and less* of their *lowest value today!*
A spectacular sacrifice!
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA. FREE PARKING

New Bridge

THE New Bridge is really an old bridge, which some antiquarians believe dates back substantially to 1674; it is called "new" only because another bridge had already been built farther down the river.

It looks immemorial. The first sight I had of it took me by surprise. True, at the corner where the little dirt road turns off we saw a sign that made us think we would come to a stone bridge; but the sign did not hint of the way the bridge would hide itself, or wear the appearance of an older world, once we came upon it.

We drove from "Happy Hollow," through farms and woods, past the grassy mole of an aqueduct, and down a hill; and there, without a moment's warning, was the bridge. Even then we might have crossed it without heeding, if its narrowness had not forced us to wait the passing of another car. "Ah!" one of us cried. "There is something! See those arches." Stone arches they were; time-worn arches, built without mortar, blending with their background so that the two banks of the river seemed to have sent out natural projections which had joined and formed a roadway.

* * *

I HAVE RETURNED to that bridge several times and have scanned what I can find of its history—which is far too little. To be strictly truthful, I must admit that I have never quite been able to recapture that first ecstasy of admiration; but that is partly because I could never again be caught unaware by the bridge, and partly, I suppose, because the hour and the season have never again been so near perfection. That first time was just after sunset of a June evening. The smooth little river, brimming to grassy margins, held light, and the arches of the bridge were rounded brown and clear about it. At the right a huge elm, aged and angular, spread its branches high toward heaven and wide to the farther bank. Across the road was the hoary remnant of a willow and beside it a strong young linden, softly turning its broad leaves in the faint breeze. Scattered foliage almost concealed the few buildings, and ahead of us the road climbed another little hill into the unknown.

Just what is it that makes everyone love a bridge? I have puzzled myself and harried others with that question. Is it because of the beauty in land and water combined by the bridge into a unit? Or is it because of the ingenuity shown in this contrivance for crossing a stream dry shod?

* * *

ONE MAN, forced to analyze his love for bridges, decided that it lay in the pleasure he took in seeing how problems of tension and pressure had been solved. Another man is sure that, with him, it is part of the admiration for arches and spans which he believes to be inherent. I said yes to both, and then reflected that personally I knew nothing about construction engineering, and that my love for bridges included the simplest timber thrown across a brook. I am sure, however, that, in my own case, the older the bridge the more it interests me. Perhaps, then, it is the history of a bridge, actual or traditional, or simply projected by the imagination, that gives a bridge its greatest charm.

The earliest known predecessor of the old "New Bridge" was a horse bridge existing before 1673, in which year the Middlesex County Court voted that a highway be built from John Livermore's house in Watertown "to a Horse Bridge (then being) near the house of Daniel Stone Jun., and thence the nearest and best way to Marlborough and thence to Quaboag." This road led from the Old Path in Wayland, northwestward to the Nobscot region. The ancestor of the horse bridge may possibly have been a giant tree trunk, fallen there and utilized for crossing by the Indians, or more likely it was a ford.

As soon as the highway was voted, Samuel How built, in the place of the horse bridge, a cart bridge, since known as the "New Bridge." To reimburse him for his expense—pending "an orderly settlement of the Country Highway"—he was permitted to charge toll, threepence for a horse and man, sixpence for a cart.

* * *

AN ENGINEER might discourse on the span of the four arches, the shaping of the ring stones and the setting of the keystones, and the rejection by trial and error of stones still to be seen lying on the river bottom. He could point out the idiosyncrasies of those village builders and make wise talk of full-centered versus segmented arches, skew backs versus horizontal joints. Such comment is not for me. Better I like to grasp at a few fleeting pictures out of the past: the first settler shepherding his family through the fordway; his son and his son's wife and children jogging sedately down the hill and over the horse bridge to church; Indians, friendly or otherwise, going on their hidden errands toward Nobscot; full-laden farm wagons creaking slowly across the cart bridge along the way to the more populous Bay towns; British officers, disguised as countrymen "in brown cloathes and reddish handkerchief," trudging through a March rain and making sketches of the region for General Gage's information—

* * *

TRAFFIC, except for local vehicles and a few antiquity hunters like us, now takes another way. It is no longer the nearest and best way to any place. If that were not so, the old bridge would no longer be standing, but would have been sacrificed to the need for greater breadth and security. To oldest inhabitants, it is a matter of interest. In the two towns to which it belongs—since town boundaries at that point run midway of the river—its care occasionally stirs a faint ripple. How long it will be before some alphabetically designated group descends upon those sturdy, but irregular, arches and demolishes them in the name of progress and federal construction, I cannot tell. I wish it could stand for at least another century of June evenings, the bridge with its guardian elm above the placid water.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Portsmouth Harbor

MORE important harbors than that of Portsmouth exist aplenty, but surely few compress into so small a compass such variety of craft and such teeming activity. Up and down the Solent press frequent Isle of Wight packets, smart yachts, or a line of slick destroyers; ferries ply incessantly from shore to shore, while, threading their diagonal way from point to point, dart the ubiquitous harbor launches, naval pinnaces and the like. Off the Navy Yard yonder is usually berthed some such great battle cruiser as Hood or Renown, with the masts of Nelson's old flagship, the famous Victory, showing up beyond. For, if Plymouth boasts its memories of Drake setting out against the Armada, it was from Portsmouth that Nelson embarked to fight Trafalgar.

Farther down the Navy Yard lies the handsome, but reputedly unseaworthy Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, while not far off proudly rides Brittania, originally owned by King Edward and no less dear to the heart of his present Majesty. She is still the doyen of the large racing yachts, most of which, including Shamrock and Velsheda and the stately schooner Westward are usually to be seen moored near by, opposite the boatyards of Camper and Nicholson, where so many of them were designed and built, and off which Endeavour herself was recently moored. The latter's incongruous jury mast, stepped ready for her trip across the Atlantic to contest the cup, gave her almost the appearance of a Thames Stumpy; for her racing mast and boom were just visible farther up the harbor, safely stowed on Vita, the owner's Krupp-built motor yacht which served as parent ship.

Just at the head of the harbor, well within sight, stands one of the most peaceful and imposing of historic structures. Against the gray, well-preserved Roman walls and bastions of Porchester, the spring tides still lap; and the ancient water gate, through which Roman troops passed, still admits the casual sightseer to the greensward within. Here, where no doubt medieval archery practice took place, Saturday afternoon cricket matches are now played beneath the shadow of the great Norman castle that occupies one corner, and spectators loll against the walls enclosing the Norman-Gothic church in the other.

It must have been these scenes that lured the marine painter, William Wyllie, from his one-time home overlooking the Kentish River Medway and its estuary at beautiful Cockham Woods, to occupy the house in old Portsmouth with its tower commanding the harbor entrance. Yet anyone who has entered the harbor after dark, with the lights just opening up beyond the brilliant festooned illuminations of Southsea—or has watched the rows of bright dockyard lights with their reflections in the still waters of the harbor, paling before the iridescence of dawn—will understand the spell of Portsmouth.

E. N.

The Conjurer

COME, conjurer North-wind, come once more,
Nut-cracker face with locks all sere,
And do the same old lovely tricks
As winter last, or any year.

I love to see you laugh and wheeze
And clap, and fill the empty skies
With flakes like beautiful white birds
From nowhere, as the daylight dies.

Not all the swans that ever were,
Or will be, could have half the whiteness
That shines next morning on the world,
Or give the heart such merry lightness.

Though men make rabbits hop from hats,
And out of pebble pops a chick,
Not any earthly conjurer knows
The cunning of your final trick,

For you but smile your watery smile,
And at the magic whisper: "Rain,"
You wave those flocks of lovely birds
Back to one shell of sky again.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

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MRS. STEPHEN MINOT: *From a Painting by John Trumbull*

THIS charming, wistful lady, calmly surveying tourists and students from the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, stirred the curiosity of one traveler. Yet according to the Museum's available information, she was only Mrs. Stephen Minot, who had had her portrait painted by John Trumbull. The portrait had been presented to the Museum in 1874 by Miss Sarah Minot. Beyond that curiosity might not venture.

A tantalizing and elusive glimpse of her was found in a biographical note of George Edwards Minot. He was the illustrious son of Stephen Minot, a merchant of Boston who got his degree from Harvard in 1730. George Edwards, who lived from 1758 to 1802, was so eminent a jurist and historian that he easily gets into encyclopedias. One says of him, quoting an old memoir, that his father was "educated" and his mother "affectionate," and the "intermediate ancestors were gentlemen of respectable characters." Also, besides being a member of the Amicable Fire Society and president of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, he was one of the original ten members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1791.

But the traveler now becomes involved in a snarl of dates. There is John Trumbull with his dates (1756-1843); about the same age as George Edwards Minot. George was the youngest of ten sons. His mother could never have looked like this by the time Trumbull was ready to paint portraits. Judging by the costume alone, the traveler decides it must have been painted after 1800, when George Edwards was forty-two and his mother most certainly in caps and kerchiefs.

Reluctantly the idea is relinquished that this is George Edwards' affectionate mother. No, this lovely lady is undoubtedly the wife of a grandson of the Stephen Minot who fathered George Edwards, which leaves the traveler knowing almost as little as at first. Travelers too often must brush the mere fringes of many a rich experience.

The Call of the Highlands

MY FATHER was an impassioned Highlander—not by ancestry, for to that he had no legitimate claim, but by auto-adoption. He always spoke of himself as "the old Highlander." He would wrap himself in a shepherd's plaid and sit on a rock, with his splendid face alight with silent ecstasy, as he drank in the beauties of the scene. There was no change in the skies, no movement of the waters, no shadows on the hillside that he could not read like an open book. He knew all the distinctive calls of the northern sea-birds—the oyster-catchers, the black-headed terns, the curlew and the sandpipers, and, in his few words—for his words were always few—he would teach me what he knew. He was, of course, not a Highlander. Some people called him an Irishman, but that was not the compartment in which he placed himself. But—even with that claim put aside—the Lowlands claimed him definitely, for, as far back as their history stretches, his family had been Lowland Scot; nor was he in a position to claim any Highland blood from his mother, who was a Lowland Douglas. . . .

We, as boys, wore the Gordon tartan, to which we had surely every right, seeing that it had been invented by our great-grandmother (distressing but irrefutable fact!) when she exalted the Spey-side lads to be Gordon Highlanders, instead of mere Northern Fencibles. It was, doubtless, through this same celebrated lady—Janie Gordon, that is—that my mother inherited her intense love of the Highlands. . . .

The nature of the call is indefinable. All that one knows is that the land of one's dreams is a land of bracken and heather and of clear brown streams tumbling over rocks into a tranquil, pale-blue sea spangled with islands. On the yellow, barnacled rocks, against which the tide swishes musically, little clusters of oyster-catchers are perched, waiting, no doubt, for the sea-oyster to break cover and give them a run, and, overhead, a golden eagle soars majestically in slow, irregular circles.

Byron sang about the isles of Greece, but, had he looked nearer home, he would have found isles in plenty which are every whit as well worth singing about. From Loch Sunart, round Ardnamurchan point to Moidart and thence up into the enchanted creeks and inlets of Loch-nan-Uamh and, on again past the thousand isles of Arisaig to Morar, there is no lovelier scenery in the world.—LORD ERNEST HAMILTON, in "The Halcyon Era." (London: Murray. New York: Dutton.)

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST individuals are striving, according to their understanding, to gain some measure of progress. To one, progress may mean the acquiring of material wealth; to another, the gaining of some coveted position or thing. Christian Science teaches that true progress is spiritual. Mary Baker Eddy clearly outlines the preparation necessary to gain real progress. She writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 353), "When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress, 'forgetting those things which are behind.'" A careful study of these words brings much food for thought, and great unfoldment.

One student who had read this statement many times, at each reading had a greater yearning to see the unreality of evil, recognizing that each step of overcoming in this direction means spiritual progress. One day she saw that these words could be applied in different ways to individual problems.

Suppose one were desirous of finding needed employment. A consecrated study and comprehension of this statement would result in the destruction of the evil beliefs of limited opportunity, of a lack of mental or physical ability, or of competition; for through the proper spiritual understanding of Truth's supremacy is gained the mental freedom requisite for finding the needed employment, since true employment is primarily the persistent employment of true or right ideas. Let us remember that in order to progress we must learn that error is unreal in all its seeming phases.

The far-reaching power of a corrected and spiritualized mentality is graphically portrayed in the experience of Joseph. Persecuted at the hands of his brothers, through his trust in God he rose to heights of wisdom and lovingkindness. This clean mental state enabled him to progress in his daily affairs until he became "ruler over all the land of Egypt." Through forgiveness, honesty, and steadfastness in good he had gained an assurance of divine support which was abundantly shown forth in his experience. His brothers, who were jealous of him, believed that something could be gained by injuring him. This false, unreal concept was powerless. How divinely natural that in their hour of need, in their experience of famine and lack, they should be led of God to one who through reliance on God had learned to do good! Joseph's faith in God enabled him to supply not only his own needs and those of the Egyptians, but those of his father and brethren; for we read in Genesis that "Joseph nourished his father, and his brethren, and all his father's household, with bread, according to their families."

Our progress may be hindered through conscious or unconscious resistance to the law of good. God's law is permanently established and is continually operating in our behalf. When we seem to have any lack in our lives, it is due primarily to a lack of spiritual thinking. To think spiritually throughout each day about every phase of our daily activity is to keep consciously in touch with the law of God. This is progress in the highest sense, progress which will bring into our experience abundance for every need.

To understand and to practice true humility is to progress. One who understands and contemplates the truth that man is the reflection of the one Ego, God, sees that of himself he can do nothing. Reflecting God in spiritual qualities is the divine activity of man in His likeness. For the one who understands and applies this truth in his daily living there can be no lack.

The only place wherein delay in solving any problem can even seem to be is in our thinking. Perfect, spiritual thinking brings perfect results. In the measure that our thinking becomes Christlike, delay in attaining to any desired righteous goal is eradicated. Perfect God, perfect universe, and perfect man are fixed facts; and in the measure of our comprehension of these great realities do we experience freedom, health, and abundance. One may ask how he may make quickly gain greater understanding of these truths. An inspiring rule is given by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says (p. 309), "He advances most in divine Science who meditates most on infinite spiritual substance and intelligence."

Learning the unreality of evil enables us to understand and to prove the unreality of disease. Christian Science teaches that to think materially is an evil, and disease is always the result of some phase of material thinking. The material belief that we live in matter is the procurator of disease, while the understanding of man's spiritual status as God's idea strikes at the very root of disease.

A yearning for true progress is a desire for spirituality. Spiritual-mindedness measurably eradicates from our experience all unlike God, enabling us more clearly to comprehend and prove His omnipotence and omnipresence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Postęp

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WIĘKSZOŚĆ ludzi, zależnie od swego rozumienia, usiłuje osiągnąć pewien postęp. Dla jednego postęp znaczy gromadzenie materjalnego bogactwa, dla innego—zdobycie jakiegoś pożądanego stanowiska lub jakiejś pożądanej rzeczy. Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy, że prawdziwy postęp jest tylko duchowy. Mary Baker Eddy jasno określa, jakie przygotowanie niezbędne jest do wykazania rzeczywistego postępu. Ona pisze: „Kiedy poznamy, że błąd nie jest rzeczywisty, wtedy będziemy gotowi do postępu, zapominając to, co jest poza nami'" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, str. 353). Staranne badanie tych słów daje myśli dużo pokarmu i powoduje wielki rozwój.

Pewna uczenica Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, która wielokrotnie czytała powyższe twierdzenie, przy każdem czytaniu pragnęła coraz bardziej widzieć nierzeczywistość zła, ponieważ uznała, że każdy krok zwycięstwa w tym kierunku oznacza duchowy postęp. Pewnego dnia spostrzegła ona, że słowa te w rozmaity sposób mogą być zastosowane do indywidualnych zagadnień.

Przypuśćmy, że ktoś pragnie znaleźć potrzebną mu pracę. Jako skutek badania z całem oddaniem się i zrozumienia tego twierdzenia będzie unicestwienie złych wierzeń w ograniczenie dobrej sposobności, unicestwienie wierzeń w brak umysłowego lub fizycznego uzdolnienia, albo we współzawodnictwo, właściwe bowiem duchowe zrozumienie najwyższości Prawdy daje mentalną wolność, niezbędną dla znalezienia potrzebnej pracy, bo prawdziwa praca głównie polega na wytrwałem zatrudnieniu prawdziwemi albo słusznemi ideami. Pamiętajmy, że dlatego, by czynić postęp, winniśmy poznać, że błąd jest nierzeczywisty we wszystkich swoich pozornych fazach.

Doświadczenie Józefa żywo przedstawia dalekosiężną moc sprostowanej i uduchowionej umysłowości. Prześladowany przez swych braci, wzniósł się on na szczyty mądrości i miłosierdzia. Ten czysty stan mentalny uzdolnił go do postępu w jego codziennych sprawach, aż został on przełożonym „nad całą ziemią Egipską." Dzięki przebaczeniu, uczciwości i stałości w dobru osiągnął on pewność pomocy boskiej, która się obficie ujawniła w jego doświadczeniu. Jego bracia, którzy mu zazdrościli, wierzyli, że krzywdząc go, będą mogli coś zdobyć dla siebie. Fałszywy ten, nierzeczywisty pomysł był bezsilny. Bosko naturalne było, iż w godzinę potrzeby, kiedy doznawali oni głodu i niedostatku, Bóg miał ich prowadzić do tego, kto, przez poleganie na Bogu, nauczył się czynić dobro. Wiara Józefa w Boga uzdolniła go do tego, że zaspokoił on nie tylko swe własne potrzeby, jak również potrzeby Egipcjan, lecz i swego ojca i swych braci, jak czytamy w Genesis: „I żywił Józef ojca swego i bracią swoję, i wszystek dom ojca swego chlebem aż do najmniejszego."

Stawiać przeszkody naszemu postępowi może świadomy lub nieświadomy opór prawu dobra. Prawo Boże jest ustanowione nieodwołalnie i działa stale na naszą korzyść. Kiedy nam się wydaje, iż brak nam czegoś w życiu, jest to głównie skutkiem braku duchowego myślenia. Myśleć duchowo wciągu każdego dnia o każdej fazie naszej codziennej czynności jest to świadomie pozostawać w styczności z prawem Bożem. To—postęp w najwyższem znaczeniu, postęp, dzięki któremu doznamy obfitości do zaspokojenia każdej potrzeby.

Zrozumieć i stosować prawdziwą pokorę to—postęp. Ten, kto rozumie prawdę, że człowiek jest odzwierciedleniem jedynego Ego, Boga, i zastanawia się nad nią, widzi, że sam z siebie nic czynić nie może. Odzwierciedlanie Boga w duchowych cechach—to boska czynność człowieka w Jego podobieństwie. Nie może być niedostatku dla tego, kto rozumie i stosuje tę prawdę w swem życiu powszedniem.

Jedyne miejsce, gdzie wydawać się może zwłoka w rozwiązaniu jakiegoś zagadnienia—to nasze myślenie. Doskonałe duchowe myślenie wywołuje doskonałe skutki. W miarę, jak nasze myślenie staje się podobne do Chrystusowego, wykorzenia się zwłoka w wykonaniu każdego upragnionego prawego zamiaru. Doskonały Bóg, doskonały wszechświat, i doskonały człowiek—to fakty stałe; stosownie do naszego pojmowania tych wielkich rzeczywistości doznajemy wolności, zdrowia i obfitości. Ktoś może zapytać, w jaki sposób można prędzej osiągnąć większe zrozumienie tych prawd. Natchnie go prawidło, podane przez Mrs. Eddy: „Ten najbardziej pójdzie naprzód w Wiedzy boskiej, kto najwięcej rozmyśla nad nieskończoną duchową substancją i inteligencją" (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 309).

Poznanie nierzeczywistości zła użycza nam zdolności do zrozumienia i udowodnienia nierzeczywistości choroby. Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy, że materjalne myślenie jest zło, choroba zaś zawsze jest wynikiem jakiejś fazy materjalnego myślenia. Materjalne wierzenie, iż żyjemy w materji sprowadza chorobę, podczas gdy zrozumienie duchowego stanu człowieka, jako idei Bożej, podrywa właśnie korzeń choroby.

Tęsknota do prawdziwego postępu—to pragnienie duchowości. Odpowiednio do swego uduchowienia umysł wypienia z naszego doświadczenia wszystko, co niepodobne do Boga, czyniąc nas zdolnymi do bardziej jasnego pojmowania i udowodnienia Jego wszechmocy i wszechobecności.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Soaping a New Zealand Geyser

ONE of the most interesting of Whaka's attractions is the soaping of geysers in the Government Reserve. With hundreds of others I went there one day to see Wairoa Geyser soaped for the benefit of moving-picture men. My guide was Georgiana, a Maori with tattooed lips and chin. She was bareheaded, but not barefooted; Georgiana wore a pair of high-heeled shoes.

Soaping Wairoa is always an important event in Whaka, for not often does the Government permit it, because excessive soaping weakens geysers. Wairoa never plays until it is soaped, and sometimes it won't respond even then. At the hour set for the ceremony this day the terrace of Wairoa, the flat adjacent, and the shelter houses and the slopes below it were crowded with spectators. All the while the geyser Waikorihihi was sending forth clouds of steam and sprinkling with drifting spray the people between it and Wairoa, as if to say: "Watch me. I work nearly all the time, and I don't have to be coaxed with soap, either."

There was a stir in the crowd. It was caused by Kathleen, smiling, small and supple. She was brilliant in a flax mat completely covered with kaka, kiwi and pigeon feathers. She tripped to the geyser's mouth; for this pleasant, popular Maori guide was to coax Wairoa with soap and smiles.

The caretaker approached her with a big white bag in hand. It was half full of yellow soap cut into small cubes. . . .

"Are you ready, Kathleen?" he asked.

"Yes," she promptly answered.

Taking out two or three handfuls of soap, the caretaker threw them into Wairoa's deep throat, and then handed the bag to Kathleen. Grasping the string handle at the bottom of the bag, she opened the mouth, and out poured a saponaceous stream. . . .

When thirty minutes had gone there was a rumble, then a splash of water. The people near the geyser backed away. Two or three more splashes followed, and each was higher than the predecessor. Then came a hoarse roar, a rush of steam, and up past a low, sulphur-dyed sinter wall flashed a column of water carrying clouds of steam. Soap, just common washing soap, had conquered Wairoa and forced it from its lair. Up it continued to go—fifty, sixty, eighty, one hundred and twenty feet.

"Wairoa would have gone higher if it hadn't been for the wind," the caretaker told me. "It has been known to go one hundred and eighty feet."

While Wairoa played, it played magnificently. In its shaft it rumbled, it flung its hot breath upon the venturesome, and for more than one hundred feet around it shook the ground until the earth trembled. For ten minutes it rose and fell. Then down it went, like a thermometer on a frosty night, until it was a mere splasher. —From "Picturesque New Zealand," by PAUL GOODING. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Discovery

THE earth today is like some ancient bell
Soon hushed from singing, but awake with sound
For those who heard the giant clapper shout;
Their ears bewildered and their tongues not found,
Quite yet, a new speech needed to propound
This revelation that to them befell.

The message lies in tatters on the hills
Among the trees that in their own way cry
Such secrets wide—a hundred times let out
The meaning which the crisp air now distills
In particles as transient as a sigh.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Serious Tailoring That Breaks Into Smiles

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Tricky Touches for the Teens

For the Sub-Deb—Frocks Smart With Style

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE choice of clothes for girls of high school age is a matter still for parental supervision if not decision. It is the last lap of the adult-conducted shopping journey, which has covered many years; and already youth is feeling its fettle and is expressive of its opinions. The contrast between the parental view and the junior view may be summed up in the desire of the mother to dress her daughter a little longer as if she were still almost a child and the eagerness of the daughter to enter that enticing realm of independence and maturity where her own taste will prevail. Peering from the secluded vestibule of sub-débutantism into the bright vistas where girls who are "out" disport themselves, she might resent the particular earmarks of the clothes designed for her and her contemporaries, were not these earmarks indubitably enchanting.

Designers have seen to that. The idea is to begin with the extreme sophistication of unimpeachable tailoring and then to laugh suddenly at the resulting solemnity and break it down with a funny belt, or pocket, or collar.

Marjorie Alva who has designed five sub-deb suits for B. Altman & Co. understands this. She shows, for instance, a two-piece suit of brown wool, very austere, and then spatters the right side of the jacket with three flap pockets in an up-and-down row, buttons up the jacket with thin, square, red leather buttons, two of which also close the slit in the narrow skirt, and makes the collar fascinatingly adjustable by a three-strand red leather dog collar, matching the belt. In another suit she uses metal dollar signs as a skirt closing and tip tilts the four pockets on the jacket which, two on a side, confront one another like oriental eyebrows across the straight row of dividing buttons.

But, of course, just as there are people who betray no sense of humor, so there are good sub-deb clothes which have no laughter in their design. It must be admitted, too, that they have the charm of repose and restfulness which is sometimes quite agreeable. For instance, the writer enjoyed a gray tweed with a three-quarter coat which buttoned straight down the front and had not a single quirk of amusement on its dignified countenance. The suit with a long coat is usually rather solemn, for it has no pockets, as a rule, and the succession of buttons somehow gives the impression of oft-reiterated virtue.

Blouses and the Like

The sub-deb wears many blouses of men's muffler silk. They are tailored and have long, plain sleeves, and collars whose points are spread wide apart in front. For some reason that collar is youthful, and although I have wondered about it, I simply don't know why it gives an impression of girlishness. It is used also on coats and is sometimes abetted by deep, rather flaring cuffs.

Velveteen overblouses in autumn colors, plaid wool blouses, and sweaters in many hues and stitches are altogether in order. Hats are of the tailored type and very conservative. Shoes are of pebbly leathers, and built on the oxford last, with low heels. Pig-skin jackets are newer than suèdes and leathers.

Named Garments

It is becoming something of a vogue in department stores to group clothes of a certain type, even though these come from many manufacturers, under one name. These are reliable garments and are strongly sponsored by the stores which promote them in this manner. Sometimes they are assembled in special shops within the department. Altman has done this with its "Meadowbrook" suits, which are town and country tweeds, many of them imported from England, others, copies made in the United States; others, American designs. The tweeds are superlative in texture and color mixtures and this season show many of the over-hair surfaces. Occasionally they have cuffs and collars of tucked leather or some other surprise, but for the most part they are the essence of British stolidity, and are always tailored with perfection. No sub-deb, however, whose family had a deep purse, could fail to plead for one of these suits, so expressive of life in the open.

The named suit or dress is worth investigating and as almost every large department store has its own group, there is sufficient variety to satisfy types and tastes.

Styles After Dark

The schoolgirl wears her tailored costume almost exclusively except for dances. Best & Co. has a conservative line of dance frocks, made in solid colors of crepe, satin, taffeta, and panne velvet. The décolletages are narrow in the back and square or high in the front. Some attention is given to armholes. One pink satin, for instance, had three long bands of the satin forming a kind of long sleeve, and the same type of band was used around the conservatively cut neck. The skirts for this age group are not so slithery as for older girls, and they are so full around the bottom as not to need slits. The color range is for the most part simple, favoring the pastels. An occasional frock of royal-blue, taupe, or brown suggests the graduating class. The silhouette is in the princess style, but a self-material belt worn below the higher line subdues the idea.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

By Forbath and Rejane

A Two-Piece Suit of Brown Wool, Individualized by Its Pockets, Its Red Leather Buttons, and Its Dog Collar Composed of Three Strands of Red Leather, by Means of Which the Height of the Collar Can Be Neatly Adjusted. Designed by Marjorie Alva for B. Altman and Co.

By Forbath and Rejane

When One Goes to Walk With Scotty, Stanchness Is in Order, but a Stanchness of Youth. The Center Panel on the Jacket, Repeated on the Skirt, and the Wide-Spreading Pointed Collar Look Both Stanch and Young. Designed by Marjorie Alva for B. Altman & Co.

The Leisure Room, A Family Project

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our newly acquired leisure brings the need of a room in which to spend that leisure. More than ever before the family is feeling the need of a place in which to work at hobbies, to play, or to do nothing at all.

Such a room is within the reach of almost any family which will spend a reasonable amount of time and enthusiasm. The attic, the cellar, a wing, or even the apartment veranda may be transformed into one of these delightful rooms.

One family which lives in a small city apartment, remembers with delight the episode which ended when their small back porch was changed into a tiny cliff-dweller's garden.

It all began when the sister of the family dyed the cast-off living room curtains, a soft water-green, and hung them on the porch. To these she pasted gay impossible fish, seaweed, and bubbles of cellophane. A brother wielded the paint-brush, and behold a marvel of cool green and watery blue. "The gods bring thread to a web begun," and little by little the whimsical garden bloomed. Tiny evergreen trees were set in boxes along the railing. Clumps of cool fern, banked with moss fringed a tiny rock garden. The family canary, at once laid claim to the miniature Eden and spent a delightful vacation, singing, soaring, and sleeping among the green. The furniture was painted leafy green, and the breakfast table was moved to this cool nook.

The entire cost of the project was the price of a gallon of paint, and unlimited ingenuity. But what is more, the family had spent many happy hours in the best of companionship.

A cellar which had in the past, been nothing more nor less than a prosaic place for furnace and preserves, has suddenly become the favorite resort of the youth of a certain neighborhood.

The boys of this family loved the sea and so the idea of transforming the cellar into a sort of indoor ship. One week's allowance covered the cost of paint, canvass, and rope. But Mother and Father and the whole family, including the little sister, whose part was to make gay nautical cushions, spent many enthusiastic hours helping to outfit this room.

Two ship's lanterns and a compass and bell were heirlooms, the gangplank was an ingenious affair of white-washed scantlings, and the life preservers were white-washed inner tubes, bearing proudly the family name. Is it any wonder that this family surveys its handiwork with pride?

Time and space will not permit more than a scanning of the charming attic which became the center of the happy activities of a certain house with more furniture than it knew how to use. This project was more a matter of arranging furniture already in the attic, and the gay splashing of paint by the family artist. The outstanding charm of this place was the pictures painted on the bare walls. These were scenes from the farm where the family had spent its childhood summers. The cost in this case was the cost of the paint. "Why didn't we think of it before" the family is asking.

Proof o' the Pudding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maple Nut Pudding

Mix
1 cup brown sugar with
2 cups boiling water. Remove from heat and stir in
3 rounding tablespoons Minute Tapioca and cook in double boiler until thick. Remove from heat and add
1 cup English walnuts. Serve with
Plain or whipped cream. Will serve about six people. (I often make this over direct heat by stirring constantly and save time.)

Corn Starch Pudding

Heat in double boiler
2 cups milk
½ cup sugar
Pinch of salt. Add
2 tablespoons corn starch to
½ cup milk (making 2½ in all), then add the well-beaten yolks of
2 eggs. Add last mixture to first and stir until it thickens. Remove from heat and add the well-beaten whites of 2 eggs and
1 teaspoon vanilla. When serving sprinkle with
Nutmeg and place
1 spoonful tart jelly (currant is good) in center and serve with
Cream. This makes six generous helpings.

Grape-Nuts Pudding

Soak
1 cup Grape-Nuts in
1 cup milk for one hour. Add
2 eggs (whites beaten separately)
1 cup raisins
¾ cup sugar
Pinch of salt
1 cup milk (making 2 in all)
1 teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon. Put in with Grape-Nuts and bake in slow oven one hour. Serve with
Cream. Will serve six people.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Warmed Over Potatoes

Cut cold boiled potatoes in half. Set the halves in a pie tin with quite a bit of butter in it, and a little on top of the potatoes; place in a slow oven long enough to heat through and brown. They are delicious.

Easy Crust for Cherry Pie

Instead of cutting several individual strips of pie crust, roll the crust as for a whole top crust, fold it once, with a sharp knife make long slits on either side of the center out as far as one inch from the edge. The crust is then held together by the outer rim and the center. It gives the appearance of pie crust cut in strips but saves time and care in adjusting separate strips of pastry.

Mrs. J. W. C., Maine.

Without the Onion Taste

If a member of your family objects to an onion flavor in roasts or boiled beef, the same improved flavor in the meat may be obtained without the onion taste, by adding a much smaller quantity of finely diced onion. The onion will cook away, leaving no trace of itself, but the meat will be improved greatly.

Chicken Gravy Without Grease

Make a thin paste of cream and flour to thicken the gravy. Add to this a few tablespoonfuls of the broth and mix well. Stir constantly while pouring this mixture into the remaining broth.

Miss M. T., Kansas

Improving Burnt Toast

To improve toast which has been burnt, rub the charred surface over a grater. Mrs. J. L. D., New York

Seeking New Fields to Conquer

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

QUIETLY, calmly, deliberately, Mlle. Hélène Boucher, fastest woman flier in the world, is planning and preparing new records, new adventures, new air fields to conquer.

Streamlined—that is the word that immediately comes to one in connection with the quiet unobtrusiveness, the retiring grace, of this young French woman, who already holds half a dozen speed records in the air. It is difficult to doubt that there is a close relationship between her achievements and her "aerodynamic" character.

Piloting a Caudron 450 monoplane with a Renault 310 h. p. motor at Istres in southern France, Mlle Boucher on August 7 flew faster than any woman has ever flown before—only to better her own time two days later, and set an even higher mark the following day, attaining an actual speed that day of over 465 kilometers (289 miles) an hour. As a result of these four days of fast work she now holds the following official records:

1. Feminine speed record in a land plane: 438.877 kilometers an hour (nearly 275 miles an hour, her average for the four days.
2. Feminine speed record for 100 kilometers: 412.308 kilometers an hour (formerly held by Amelia Earhart).
3. World speed record for 1000 kilometers over a closed circuit: 409.200 kilometers an hour.
4. Feminine speed record for 1000 kilometers (formerly held by Mrs. May Haizlip, of the United States).
5. World speed record for 1000 kilometers in a light two-seater plane weighing less than 560 kilos.
6. Feminine record for 1.000 kilometers, same category.

In addition, Mlle. Boucher holds the feminine altitude record for light single-seater planes: 5900 meters.

In, or rather over, the monotonous quiet of the Landes, those broad sandy plains of southern France, Mlle. Boucher obtained her pilot's license. Not long afterward she started a long-distance flight from Paris to Saigon. Motor troubles kept this adventure from being a complete success, and the setback seems to have merely served to redouble her tranquil determination to carve out a career in the skies.

She turned then to acrobatic flying, and chose, for her instructor, no less an ace than the champion "stunt flyer" of France, Michel Détroyat. She quickly mastered even the most difficult tricks ordinarily reserved for men, executing numberless breath-taking "stunts" with a coolness and sureness that left no doubt of her exceptional abilities.

The next phase in her training was racing. In the grueling 12-hour grind of Angers, she acquitted herself honorably both last year and the year before. It was only after this complete course of preparation that Mlle. Boucher turned recently to the making and breaking of records.

As to her future projects, Mlle. Hélène Boucher is modestly discreet. She has only indicated that after a short holiday she will continue her flights and experiments, proving still further woman's mastery over the air.

Rol Agency, Paris

Mademoiselle Hélène Boucher of France, Woman Flier Whose Achievements Have More Than Once Made First Page News.

'It's Up to the Women'

Miss Pohjala of Finland Gives Her Version

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS characteristic of Miss Kyllikki Pohjala of Helsingfors, Member of Parliament, that she spends her vacation studying issues in other countries which may have political significance in her own. Recently in Boston, she was the guest of an informal international relations group whose members are business and professional women. In the exchange of views Miss Pohjala spoke of some questions of particular interest to the women members in Parliament. One, with serious possibilities, is a bill that prohibits both husband and wife holding state positions—actually aimed at women, to whom all professions in Finland are open, except the army and clergy. Another, is a new marriage law which permits women to hold and retain property. Then there is the work of the large committee in Parliament, Household Economics, which until recently was without women representation on it. "Similar matters come up all the time," Miss Pohjala explained. "There are 200 members in Parliament of which but fourteen are women. But if we are few in number, at least we stand together and the women's organizations, and there are many of them, stand with us too."

One of her listeners who when in Finland had been impressed by the type of work done by women, asked Miss Pohjala why so many women engage in manual labor there.

Strengthened by Struggles

"How does it happen that our women work so hard? I will tell you. Until recently—as a republic we are but seventeen years old—our men were always at the wars. Women had to keep the home. That is the way we started out, working in the fields. Once we belonged to Sweden and our men were fighting, fighting, fighting. Then we belonged to Russia. There was always struggle. In Finland we had western civilization but Russia had the eastern. Our religion was Protestant, theirs the Greek Catholic. Many of the best of our men, our leaders, were sent off to Siberia. All the time the men were away women had to keep up the homes. Often in those homes there was no bread, or if bread was there it was a bread mixed with bark and meal, sometimes chiefly bark. It was ever an intense struggle."

Miss Pohjala's voice, lovely at all times, grew richer and her eyes seemed to be looking back over the long years of her country's struggles, as she continued, "Now do you see something of our background? It takes generations to lose the effect of that. In time it will go, perhaps. It has taught us, though, to stand on our own feet, we women. Men always away, women always doing the work, men's work as well as their own, in order to keep the home."

Someone in the group asked about living conditions.

"No, we have not your standards. I have just told you something of how our women work. Our business and professional women are active and have many privileges and comforts, but these do not compare with yours. Over here you talk about a depression. Perhaps as Finland has paid her debt to your country, it is all right for me to speak of what you have, what we have? Here you have automobiles, sometimes several in one family so no one has to wait; you have fine clothes; you live in luxurious surroundings. That is all right. It is fine, but it is not so in Finland. There, standards are not so high."

Does Not Expect War

Then came the inevitable question, did she think there is to be war in Europe?

"No, I do not think there is going to be war in Europe but I know why you ask. You over here think Europe is in an awful mess. Well, over there, we think things in this country are in pretty much of a mess. But you do not expect a war here. We do not expect a war there. Or, war is an awful thing—I was in the ambulance corps when we were fighting Russia for our independence and I know what war means."

Others in the room knew too. There was silence for a little, and then the leader of the study group spoke, earnestly: "You've told us so many things that we did not know, and done much for us tonight. Will you do one thing more? Tell us, what do you most wish for? For women to do, in Finland, here, everywhere?"

Wanted—Women in Politics

"Is not that what you over here call, a large order?" she laughingly responded. Then quickly became serious. "I know what you mean. There are two things, I think, that we women should do. We should be more grateful for what the first women who blazed the trail have done for us. You hold a certain job, each of you; so do I. Do we realize what these others have done to prepare the way for these jobs? I think not, at least not sufficiently. We say we are independent now. Well, we are. That is right. Everyone, man or woman, should be independent, should have a chance to work. But ability not sex should determine the holding of any job."

"I said two things: the other thing is that women must be more active politically. Women can do far more for their countries if they will go into politics. Suffrage is not enough. It is something but not enough. We have to desire the progress of our country, you of yours, I of mine. Desire it sufficiently to sacrifice for it, I mean. That is really caring. You may say, every woman cannot be in Parliament, in Congress. No, but a great many more should be, and at least every woman can be interested in the laws of her land and in the right carrying out of those laws. I say we should. May I put it, I think we must? And women are a great power especially when they stand shoulder to shoulder."

IRENE ARMSTRONG

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IT'S TIME TO SERVE

Eatmor Cranberries

Every housewife should have a friendly feeling towards cranberries. They are so good to look at—have such a different and good flavor—and there are such a variety of ways to serve them.

Try this recipe:

JELLIED CRANBERRY SAUCE

4 cups cranberries 2 cups water
2 cups granulated sugar

Boil cranberries with water until berries stop popping. Strain through fine sieve; add sugar and stir; then boil rapidly for 8 to 10 minutes—or until a drop jells on a cold plate. Turn at once into a wet mold; and cool.

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East Captures The Polo Series From the West

Takes Second Straight Game at International Field, 14 to 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEADOW BROOK CLUB, Westbury, N. Y., Sept. 26—The East captured the intersectional polo series by winning the final game at International Field, yesterday, under cloudless skies, after one of the closest battles ever staged on that famous arena. The score, 14 to 13, fails to indicate the desperate struggle, as each team in turn launched brilliant attacks. Only a big lead gained by the East early in the game, when they stood 6 to 1, at the end of the second chukker saved them from defeat, and even in the last minute of the game, a tie was threatening as Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., led the West in a vigorous drive for the posts. But the third Eastern Post, at back, headed off the sweep and the game ended a minute later.

As in the first game, it was Winston F. C. Guest who was responsible for the victory, but this time his No. 1 coadjutor, Michael G. Phipps, was on his heels as an all-round star, and especially as scoring ace, making five goals himself and setting up several more for others.

Boeseke at Back

Boeseke fitted in well at back for the West, playing much better polo than on last Wednesday, while Aidan Roark was also much in evidence on the defense; but the famous western attacking power was curbed by Guest and also somewhat by William Post 2d.

The initial goal was unusual. In a scrimmage near the West goal Boeseke, in an effort to clear following one score, shot the ball through his own goal. Then Mills dashed clear with the ball and added another goal to the score. Roark, Post and a combination of Guest and Phipps also launched attacks during the chukker.

Frequent fouls and free-shots started the second chukker, but finally Guest got a goal on a free shot from the 60-yard line. Phipps again snatched the ball from the face-off, and added another goal on three drives. The first West goal came when Pedley broke loose, followed by Boeseke, and the latter scored when Pedley was turned aside. Phipps grabbed from face-off and another dash by his pony Hurrah resulted in another score. Then just at the bell Post scored on a long drive with Phipps holding off Boeseke, who was trying to clear. This gave East a lead of 6 to 1.

The third chukker was even. Boeseke scored first from a scrimmage, after a general passing duel. Another scrimmage brought results when Mills missed, but Post dug the ball free and scored. A free run by Pedley gave his team a goal, but an attack by Guest brought another scrimmage from which Phipps scored.

The fourth chukker found West predominant, as Smith scored twice, first on a miss by Guest and again in a 40-yard free shot when Mills fouled. But Guest followed with a brilliant backhander from which Phipps scored. Boeseke scored near the end, leaving the score 9 to 6 at half time.

West launched the drive that carried them so close to victory right at the start of the second half. Boeseke broke from the opening scrimmage, and three wallops scored. Smith made the next dash, with Pedley completing the score, bringing the West within one goal of a tie. Phipps tried for a goal; but the ball scraped just beside the post. On the hit-out, Guest walloped back, high, wide and handsome, and halted the disaster. Then, after some wild riding and many misses by both teams, Guest got the ball out of a scrimmage to even the chukker. The short spot tactics of Roark gave him a goal early in the sixth; but Phipps balanced it on his long dash followed by a shot from scrimmage. Then a series of West attacks kept the ball close to the East goal, but not until the very end was Roark able to shoot the goal on another series of babying shots. The seventh was also even when Mills scored on a close angle shot, and Smith scored when Post missed.

Fast Last Chukker

With the score 13 to 11 as the final chukker started, a long wallop by Smith brought his team within one goal of a tie, and then East launched the attack in turn that brought victory. Despite desperate defense by Boeseke and Roark they kept the ball close to the West goal, and finally a long drive by Phipps gave Mills a shot which went through.

West dashed in once more, and though the first try hit the post, with the goal judge holding his flag ready to call the goal, the ensuing scramble gave the goal to Boeseke. But time was insufficient for another attack and a mad arena scramble ended at the bell.

East	West
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	E. L. Pedley
2—J. P. Mills	Cecil Smith
3—W. F. C. Guest	Aidan Roark
Back—William Post 2d.	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—East 14, West 13. Goals—Phipps 5, Mills 3, Guest 3, Post 2, Boeseke for East; Boeseke 5, Smith 4, Pedley 2, Roark 2 for West. Referee—Maj. Louis A. Beard, U. S. A. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

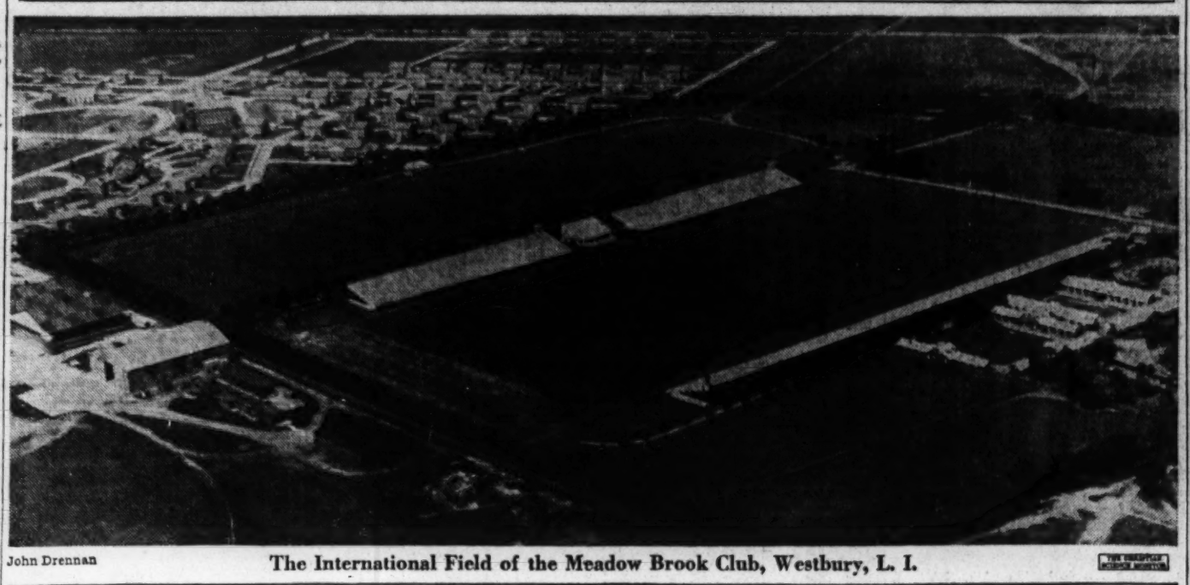
Endicott Cup Golf

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP)—Mrs. George L. Austin of Hartford set the pace in the first day's play of the annual Endicott Cup golf tournament at the Country Club of Waterbury yesterday, when she fashioned rounds of 41 and 44 for an 85, to lead one of the smallest fields in years. Only 36 competed in the opening round and, with the exception of Mrs. Charles Downey and Mrs. Kling of Springfield, players from Massachusetts were conspicuous by their absence. Mrs. Austin was three strokes ahead of Mrs. F. C. Davis, Rhode Island leader, and four in front of Miss Carol Smith, Hartford, who had an 89.

No-Hit Game Brings Title

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 26 (AP)—Herman "Snooker" Dreis, 22-year-old St. Joseph, Mo., lefthander, who won only one game for his club since the middle of July, pitched a no-hit, no-run game last night to shut out Davenport, 2 to 0, and give to his team its second consecutive Western League title. Only six Davenport players got on the bases, two of them as far as second and one as far as third. Frank Lamanaki, the Western League's leading pitcher, lost the game, the seventh one of the championship series, and his third game of the seven, even though St. Joe did not earn a run off him.

Where East Met West in Great Pony Polo Series



John Drennan — The International Field of the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.

Southeastern Conference To Start 1934 Season in Earnest

Coaches at the Eleven Colleges Are Predicting More Strong Football Teams This Year Than the Organization Has Ever Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26—Football begins in earnest among Southeastern Conference teams on Saturday, when all members of the circle open the season. Leading in interest will be the Vanderbilt-Mississippi State game at Nashville. This is the only game between members of the select group. Last year the "Aggies" surprised the South by playing the favored Vanderbilt team to a tie. Vanderbilt is favored to win again this year; but the boys from Mississippi are resourceful and a spectacular battle may result. Louisiana travels to Houston to play an intersectional game with Rice Institute. Louisana won this game by a pair of touchdowns in the battle at Baton Rouge last year and hopes to repeat. Kentucky plays Washington & Lee, one of the better teams of the Southern Conference, at Lexington, Ky., while Georgia Technology tackles Clemson of the S. C., in Atlanta.

The rest of the member teams play lesser Southern elevens and should win, although a real battle is impending in several cases. Tulane entertains Chattanooga at New Orleans. Alabama will receive Howard at Tuscaloosa, while Florida will play host to Rollins, Georgia to Stetson, and Auburn to Oglethorpe. Mississippi will try conclusions with Memphis Teachers at home, while Tennessee tackles an old rival, Centre, in Knoxville.

Auburn repeated a custom of some years' standing Friday night when it lost to Birmingham - Southern at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery. Each of Auburn's last three coaches has made his début by receiving a one-touchdown defeat at the hands of this college. G. M. Bohler started the parade when he played Birmingham-Southern in 1928. C. A. Wynne repeated in 1930, and now comes Coach Jack Meagher this year. Coach Meagher tried every possible combination as 10,000 looked on at the night affair, but a quick slice off tackle by a Birmingham-Southern back and Birmingham-Southern had piled up a 7-to-0 lead that the inexperienced Auburn team could not overcome. Mississippi State was more fortunate before a large crowd at Legion Field in Birmingham Friday, defeating a good Howard College team, 13 to 7. The running and passing of Charles Armstrong '37 was the bright spot in State's play. Kentucky was the only Conference team playing on Saturday. The Blue Grass team were hosts to Maryville College whom they defeated 26 to 0. Kentucky's regular backfield scored twice in the opening quarter and then stayed on the bench for the remainder of the game.

More Strong Teams

Coaches of the Conference predict that the 1934 season will produce more strong teams than the organization has yet known, either in its present form or when it was an integral part of the old Southern Conference. A newcomer among the coaches, and one who has had long experience in another football area, is of the opinion that at least 10 members of the group will rank with the best 10 of any section. By consensus of opinion Tulane, Vanderbilt, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Georgia Technology appear to be the leading teams. Many remember, however, the little known Auburn team of 1932 that played through to a tie for the championship of the big loop. Such a surprise is always possible in football and the experts pick Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, or Florida as the "dark horse" team to do the unexpected. In fact, there are many who will never count a Tennessee team out of the race as long as Maj. R. R. Neyland is coaching and can put 11 men on the field. A glance at Tennessee football history and the handful of losses sustained by the Volunteers since the advent of Major Neyland in 1926 explains this great confidence.

Tennessee lost eight regulars from the 1933 team, including B. W. Feathers '34, one of the best backs in years. There is always a large squad at Knoxville and a large group of sophomores are ready to do their bit. Capt. Ralph L. Hatley '35 and H. H. Bailey '35 are experienced tackles, James O. Claxton '35 has seen some duty at center, while Murray Warmouth '35 is an outstanding end. These men will form the nucleus for a strong line. In C. W. Vaughan '35, fullback, Coach Neyland is said to have one of the best passers in football and passing is the main forte of Tennessee teams. Brilliant little F. J. Moses '36, quarter, and E. C. Palmer '35 and R. T. Dorsey '35, halves, are ready to go and will benefit by an added year's experience. Tennessee has material and a great coaching staff and should gain much honor in an exacting schedule that includes Alabama, Duke, Fordham and Vanderbilt.

Coach C. A. Wynne in his first year at Kentucky finds the usual big material at Lexington, but there appears to be quite a shortage of reserves, and the task of replacing Ralph Kercheval '34, one of America's finest punters, is also a problem. Introducing the Notre Dame system also takes time, yet it is expected that Kentucky will show improvement over 1933, even in its first year under Coach Wynne. Capt. Joseph Rupert '35, a crack end for two years, Ernest Janes '35, center, and Frank Wagner '35, tackle, were regulars and James Darnaby '35 saw much service at guard in 1933. A number of unusually heavy reserves and sophomores are ready to step into the breaches left in the line by graduation. The backfield will be built around Bert Johnson '37, said to be the best all-around back at Kentucky in years. A number of 1933 letter-winners and promising sophomores are available for backfield duty.

Mississippi Lost 10

While Mississippi University lost 10 letter-winners from the 1933 squad, only four were considered as regulars and hopes are bright for a successful season. Last year with one of the most difficult schedules ever undertaken by a southern eleven Ole Miss made a highly creditable showing in which a tie gained with the champion Alabama eleven and a defeat administered to Marquette were the highlights. This year, with a fine pair of tackles in Virgil Gill '35 and William Richardson '36, a fine center in Charles Nelson '36, a dependable guard, Lester Carruth '35, all experienced, and some promising newcomers to fill the gaps, it appears a strong line will result. The backfield headed by a plunging giant, Fullback Earl Hutson '35, is a veteran group and should be able to carry the load. With a normal schedule this season the charges of Coach E. H. Walker may cause much trouble in the circuit.

With a nicely balanced schedule and a record in 1933 for having created havoc in some unexpected places, Florida will be closely watched this year. Dennis H. Stanley, chief of the alumni coaching staff, believes that he has one team as good as any in the South, but that reserves are very scarce. Alternate-Capt. Welcome H. Shearer '35, center, W. D. Stark '35 and H. F. Starbuck '35, huge tackle pair, and Capt. Charles B. Rogers '35, end, are said to be star linemen, and several others are available who saw some front-line service last year. The line should be very strong, but most of the star backs of last season have been lost and the success of the team depends largely on how the sophomore backs will act.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	97	52	.651
New York	92	58	.613
Cleveland	82	68	.547
Boston	75	75	.500
Philadelphia	67	80	.456
St. Louis	67	82	.450
Washington	64	85	.430
Chicago	51	95	.349

Results Sept. 25

At Boston

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	6	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	2

Batteries—W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell; Burke and Sewell. Umpires—Dineen and McGowan. Time—1h. 31m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	x—	9	13	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—	3	12	2

Batteries—Welch, Walberg and R. Ferrell; Stewart, Cohen and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Welch. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—McGowan and Dineen. Time—1h. 55m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2—	5	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	0

Batteries — Tamulis and Jorgens; Cascarella, Mahaffey and Hayes. Losing pitcher—Cascarella. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 44m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	3	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	8	2

Batteries—Hadley and Helmsley; Harder and Brenzel. Umpires—Ormsby and Kolls. Time—1h. 30m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	86	31	.680
Hollywood	54	41	.568
Missions	53	42	.558
Seattle	50	45	.526
San Francisco	49	46	.565
Oakland	45	52	.464
Portland	34	61	.358
Sacramento	33	62	.340

Results Sept. 25

Portland 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 12, Sacramento 9.
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 2.
Missions 5, Oakland 3.

Clark Named Commodore

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Sheldon Clark, former commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, has been notified of his election as commodore of the Yachtsmen's Association of America at a meeting held in Detroit. The International Gold Cup and Harmsworth Trophy races are controlled by this association. Mr. Clark, who was one of the many vice-commodores, succeeds Commodore A. A. Schantz.

London Papers Comment On America's Cup Races

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Yacht-racing, the sport of kings and millionaires, has proved no great stimulant to international amity and understanding, in the expressed opinion today of London editors.

Under such editorial headlines as "The Last Race" and "The Tainted Cup," newspaper writers generally take the view that the protests marking Rainbow's victory over the British challenger, Endeavour, have stripped the America's Cup of its glamour and lessened the chance of further challenges from England.

The Evening News makes the suggestion that "it would be better for all parties concerned to deposit the America's Cup in one of New York's numerous cold storage warehouses and leave it there for all time."

The Star says, "The cup races should be abandoned unless conditions are drastically altered." This paper is one of the few which rallies to the defense of Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, so far as his handling of Endeavour is concerned.

Controversy is rife, otherwise, over the British challenger's tactics as well as whether or not he was poorly treated in making his first protest, which the New York Yacht Club threw out on technical grounds.

Many seasoned yachtsmen, as well as the man in the street who doesn't know a spinnaker from a Thames barge, believe that Mr. Sopwith has no one but himself to blame for his defeats. Around Gosport, where Endeavour was built, it is felt the challenging boat was unquestionably faster than the American defender. The point is made that Mr. Sopwith paved the way for his ultimate defeat when he tossed away a big lead in the third race by questionable sailing tactics.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	57	.620
St. Louis	91	57	.615
Chicago	83	64	.565
Boston	74	72	.507
Pittsburgh	72	73	.497
Brooklyn	68	81	.456
Philadelphia	55	89	.382
Cincinnati	52	95	.354

Results Sept. 25

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	3	5	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	6	1

Batteries—J. Dean and Davis; French, Birkofer and Grace. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires — Rigler, Reardon and Klem. Time—1h. 27m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4	11	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	1

Batteries—Davis and Wilson; Fitzsimmons, Smith, Luque and Mancuso, Danning. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Moran, Magerkurth and Stewart. Time—1h. 41m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3—	9	14	0
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0—	6	15	3

Batteries—Frankhouse, Mangum and Hogan; Benge, Clark, Zachary and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Mangum. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Pfirman and Stark. Time—2h. 10m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	1	5	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	1

Batteries—Bush and O'Farrell; Wistert, Freitas and Manion, Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Wistert. Umpires—Sears, Quigley and Barr. Time—1h. 46m.

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Rainbow Scores Four Wins in Row

(Continued from Page 1)

series ended in marked contrast to the enthusiasms of the first two races, won by Endeavour and holding the unfulfilled promise of new attainment in British class J sailing.

The last race was sailed over a 30-mile triangular course which was planned to be a reach, a beat and a reach, but a shift in the breeze made the last leg a run.

Maneuver for Position

Maneuvering for position at the start began with the warning signal with Rainbow following Endeavour twice round a 50-yard circle in which they gybed and tacked half a dozen times. Endeavour finally broke away, and headed away from the line, with Rainbow coming along astern to weather of her wake. Three minutes before the starting signal Endeavour gybed round and headed back for the line, to meet Rainbow heading across her course and missing her by a few feet. It was this incident that caused Mr. Sopwith's protest. Rainbow tacked after Endeavour and followed her 44 seconds across the starting line, both on the port tack under mainsails and Genoa jibs. Rainbow also broke out a protest flag on crossing, but Mr. Sopwith's subsequent withdrawal canceled it.

Twenty minutes after the start the two had a sharp luffing match, at one time headed directly into the wind, with all sails flapping. Endeavour was the first to break away and head for the mark. Rainbow tried to overtake her by setting a small spinnaker; but it was a fruitless chase and the challenger had a margin of 1m. 9s. at the turn.

Rainbow Ready for Tacks

Just before reaching the buoy Rainbow sent up her two small headsails in stops, and as soon as the crew smothered the Genoa, 100 yards from the turn, the yacht was in fine condition for a short tacking duel on the second leg.

Endeavour made no effort to shift headsails at the turn and was ill prepared for any short tacking. She met the first one slowly, but declined the second, so that 10 minutes after the turn the boats were heading away from each other on opposite tacks, Endeavour being on the starboard and Rainbow on the port, although the latter, after sailing about 1½ miles also went on the starboard hitch.

About this time the wind hauled from northeast to east, which gave Rainbow a chance nearly to fetch the second mark without a tack. It let Endeavour up also, but not to such a degree. Half way to the turn Endeavour's crew substituted two small headsails such as Rainbow was carrying for the Genoa jib, but, through slow handling of the canvas, lost many valuable seconds while making the change. The challenger was 3m. 34s. astern when the pair headed for the finish, a 10-mile run down the breeze.

Too Strong Twine

Rainbow had her small parachute spinnaker drawing inside of three minutes, but someone on Endeavour had used too strong twine in stopping her running sail, with the result that it refused for some minutes to break out.

One by one the stops gave way but it was more than eight minutes after the turn that the spinnaker was drawing properly.

Despite the handicap, Endeavour picked up 1m. 39s., on Rainbow in the last miles of her cup career. Had the course been five miles longer, she might have won, and sent her match into another contest. As it was, the six races established a record in America's Cup racing for the number of contests.

Fifteenth America's Cup Match

Sixth Race. Course triangular, 30 miles. Wind northeast at the start, 8 knots, southeast at the finish, 12 knots. Sea smooth. Start 11:40 a. m.

Yachts	Finish	Elapsed Time
Rainbow	3:20:05	3:40:05
Endeavour	3:21:00	3:41:00

First Leg, 10-Mile Reach

Yachts	Elapsed Time
Endeavour	1:11:50
Rainbow	1:12:59

Second Leg, 10-Mile Bat

Rainbow	1:19:29
Endeavour	1:23:22

Third Leg, 10-Mile Run

Rainbow	1:07:37
Endeavour	1:08:48

Amusements

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Two Upsets Occur In Initial Round Of Ladies' Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 26—Two upsets featured the first round of match play in the 11th annual Canadian Ladies' Closed Golf Championship here yesterday. Mary Hunter of Hamilton, the Ontario provincial champion, was defeated 4 and 3 by Kitty Gordon of the Toronto Golf Club, while Mrs. Roy H. Horne, Alberta titleholder and a member of the Canadian international team, was eliminated by Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth of Dundas Valley, 2 up. This latter match, along with a number of others, provided a close and exciting struggle, but the winner, after losing the 15th and 16th won the last two.

Mrs. A. B. Darling of Whitlock, despite a sprained ankle on the seventeenth hole, won that hole from Mrs. George Stanley and held the margin by a half on the eighteenth to win 1 up. Mrs. Joseph Dagenais of Laval, Quebec champion, and Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Toronto Golf, each won the sixteenth and seventeenth to win 2 and 1 over Mrs. E. Phillips and Miss Maude Smith, respectively.

Ada Mackenzie, the medalist and defending champion, won her match with ease while Mrs. C. B. Ford of Vancouver, second in the qualifying round, finished strong to beat Aleen Aked, a club mate of Miss Mackenzie's. Two of the matches went extra holes, Mrs. W. M. Silcock of Victoria, B. C., defeating Hazel Hudson at the twentieth and Mrs. H. Sedgwick of this city winning from Mrs. R. K. Beairsto of Winnipeg.

Of the 16 survivors seven are from this city, four from Montreal, two from Vancouver and one each from Ottawa, Victoria and Dundas. The summary:

Canadian Ladies' Closed Golf Championship—First Round

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies, defeated K. Farrell, Jericho, Vancouver, 5 and 4.
Kitty Gordon, Toronto Golf, defeated Mary Hunter, Glendale Hampton, 4 and 3.
Dorothy Harris, Ottawa Hunt, defeated Mrs. H. A. Clarke, Mississauga, 5 and 4.
Mrs. Joseph Dagenais, Laval, defeated Mrs. Eric Phillips, Lambton, 2 and 1.
Mrs. R. W. Geuintock, Toronto Golf, defeated Mrs. John A. Wallace, Woodstock, 3 and 2.
Mrs. H. Sedgwick, Cedar Brook, defeated Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, St. Charles, Winnipeg, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth, Dundas Valley, defeated Mrs. Roy H. Horne, Mayfair, Edmonton, 2 up.
Mrs. A. B. Darling, Whitlock, defeated Mrs. George Stanley, Thornhill, 1 up.
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf, defeated Maude Smith, Toronto Golf, 2 and 1.
Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills, defeated Mrs. H. B. Pellenz, Elmhurst, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.
Mrs. W. M. Silcock, Quilchena, Vancouver, defeated Hazel Hudson, Toronto Ladies, 1 up (20 holes).
Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga, defeated Isobel Pepall, Lambton, 2 and 1.
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf, defeated Agnes Garvey, London Hunt, 4 and 3.
Mrs. H. W. Soper, Kanawaki, defeated Helen Reid, Rosedale, 4 and 3.
Mrs. G. Jackson, Uplands, Victoria, defeated Yolande Moisan, Summerlea, Montreal, 6 and 5.
Mrs. C. B. Ford, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, defeated Aleen Aked, Toronto Ladies, 3 and 2.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Winning a Pennant a New Way

WHILE it is not the first time that a major-league baseball pennant has been clinched on a day when the winner did not play, it is certain that never before has an American League pennant been won under quite the same conditions as was the banner of 1934. Detroit was idle on Monday; but the New York Yankees, the only team with a mathematical chance to tie the Tigers, were playing the Boston Red Sox. Now the Yankees have been quite famous for the small number of shutouts that have been scored against them in the past few years, and, when it was announced that Johnny Merena would be in the box for the Red Sox, it was rather expected that the Yankees would not only score but that they would win the game and still keep in the running. This young recruit, who had spent the 1934 season with the Syracuse club of the International League and the Reading team of the New York-Pennsylvania League, however, showed that such players as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig were just like other players to him, and he gave the Yankees one of the few shutouts they have received in the past few years. While with Syracuse, young Merena pitched in 29 games, of which he won seven and lost 10, and while with Reading he pitched in five games, winning one and losing one. Now, having clinched the pennant of 1934 for Detroit, perhaps he will celebrate next year by helping clinch it for the Red Sox.

Cochrane a Fine Baseball Prophet

Manager Cochrane of the Tigers has always been regarded as one of the best catchers of all time, and this year has found him establishing a legitimate claim to being classed as one of the best of managers and prophets. Way back last spring someone had the temerity to ask him who was going to win the American League pennant, and he unhesitatingly declared it would be Detroit. The "experts" had so little confidence in Detroit, or perhaps we should say had so much more confidence in some of the other clubs, that they were placing the Tigers fourth or fifth. I condescended to give them fourth. Cochrane is certainly to be congratulated over his ability to pick a winner.

Has Been a Fine Manager

There is still another reason why Cochrane is entitled to be congratulated, and that is for the splendid way he has handled the team, especially as this is his first year as a manager. There is no question but what the Detroit team is made up of some splendid baseball players; but it takes more than this to win a major-league pennant today, and Cochrane is the man who supplied the other necessities. It has always been our opinion that if a catcher has real managerial ability, he is the ideal player to manage a club, and when you add Cochrane's showing this year to the long record of Connie Mack, you have at least two exhibits to substantiate such a claim.

Michigan's Second All-Time Baseball Star

About 20 years ago the University of Michigan gave to major-league baseball one of the greatest players of all time in the person of George H. Sisler. A great left-handed pitcher when he left his Alma Mater, his batting was so valuable that the St. Louis Browns soon had him playing first base that he might be in the lineup every day, and, as a result, he will go down in baseball history as a candidate for all-time honors at the initial sack with such stars as Hal Chase, Charley Comiskey, Pop Anson, Jimmy Foxx and Lou Gehrig. It now looks as if the Wolverines were going to furnish another all-time star in the person of Charles L. Gehringer, who is playing second base for the Detroit Americans. It was just about 10 years ago that Gehringer made his appearance with the Tigers, and during that time he has a batting average of about .316. He is a graceful fielder, although not spectacular, can hit and has a great arm. He is also a base stealer of note, and one of the most popular players in the American League as well as the idol of Detroit fans. He has been the unanimous choice for the second-base position on the American League all-star team—selected by baseball writers—for several years, and if he continues to maintain his present pace during the next five or 10 years, he will deserve to rank with such second basemen as Eddie Collins, Larry Lajoie, Frankie Frisch and Johnny Evers. Unfortunately for the Wolverines, Gehringer never played on the Michigan varsity nine, as he attended the university for only one semester, being forced to go to work at the end of that time.

Amusements

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First British-American Cup Race Is Ruled Out As 'No-Contest'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 26—With another windward-leeward course selected for the race today, the international six-meter yacht series between representatives of the United States and Great Britain, hopes to complete the first race. Yesterday the yachtsmen tried to go over a similar course for the first race of the series; but the wind was so light that it took over two hours to reach the halfway mark of the 12-mile course and the race was declared no-contest.

At the time the race ended Challenge, one of the American yachts owned by Paul Shields, was in the lead. Kyla of Great Britain, owned by William Russell, was in the runner-up position. The trophy for which the yachtsmen are competing is the British-American Cup on which the United States holds two legs and Great Britain one. The series is best two out of three. The names of the yachts and their crews follow:

United States

Challenge—Cornelius Shields, skipper; E. C. Endt, Paul Shields.
Lucia—Briggs S. Cunningham, skipper; Arthur Weekes, James Weekes, J. Seward Johnson.
Bob Kat II—R. B. Meyer, skipper; Edward Foster, Robert Reybine.
Anis—C. L. Smith, skipper; Bennett Fisher, Cortland Fish, Gordon Raymond.

Great Britain

Kyla—William Russell, skipper; Miss Russell, William Russell Jr., J. Wilson Tohm, Kenneth Trumminghan.
Osaskia II—A. S. L. Young, skipper; Miss Young.
Melita—R. M. Teacher, skipper; Mrs. R. M. Teacher, Ian Rutherford.
Varsa—J. H. Hume Jr., skipper; L. Downes, J. H. M. Sandeman.

De Molays Replant Forest in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Five cents a year from every member of the DeMolay organization in Oregon is reforesting a section of burned-off timberland in the Mount Hood National Forest and is building a living monument of trees to the order.

The project was adopted in April, 1929, through a cooperative agreement with the United States Forest Service. Sixty-four acres of burned-over land located on Laurel Hill on the Mount Hood loop highway were "given" to the order for the project.

The DeMolay forest now contains 3500 Douglas fir trees planted on 8.4 acres of ground. The area is at an elevation of 3000 feet. A sign board placed by the forest service informs passing motorists that this old burned-off area is being reforested by the DeMolay boys of Oregon.

Columbus Rallies in Ninth

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Sept. 26 (AP)—A four-run rally in the ninth inning gave Columbus a 7-to-6 victory over the Minneapolis Millers last night and tied the American Association playoff series at three games each. The deciding contest will be played tonight.

Where to Dine

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Listed Stock Quotations

Movement of Prices in New York Stock Market Irregular

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Back And Fill In Uneven Market Movement

Some Profit-Taking in Evidence—Trading Turns Quiet

By Forrest Price

Just the kind of market to expect after the recent upturn.

There was a lot of backing and filling.

Moderate activity was followed by a dull spell.

Total transactions aggregated about 800,000 shares.

Losses and gains were mixed. The best gains were made by stocks usually inactive.

Jersey Central was up 4 points at one time. U. S. Smelting moved forward more than 3 points. National Department Stores preferred rose 3. The McCrory Stores issues were active, the preferred advancing more than 2 points. U. S. Rubber preferred was up nearly 2.

There was quite a list of stocks showing gains of a point or so.

The U. S. Steel issues were heavy, the comomn losing a point, and the preferred nearly as much. American Can, American & Foreign Power preferred, Atchson, California Packing and Freeport Texas were among the losers.

Corporate bond prices were somewhat higher in light trading. Some of these showed gains up to a point. There was not much activity in U. S. Government issues. Home Owners Loan 2¾s attracted some attention as they were traded for the first time. The feature of the foreign government obligations was the rise in the German and Austrian issues.

In the commodities markets the grains moved rather narrowly. Cotton and rubber were fairly steady.

Resignation of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as administrator of the National Recovery Act, coincident with the emphatic protests of business leaders against the continued restriction of industrial activities, has led to the belief that the Administration is now giving ear to the complaints, and will do something to establish business confidence.

It has been asserted that the numerous alphabetical laws enacted by Congress were intended originally as emergency measures, and as the emergency no longer obtains most of these measures should be scrapped, or at least modified in such a way as to allow business henceforth to go along unhampered.

It is thought that in a very short time President Roosevelt will set forth a new plan of action. He is expected to make an address over the radio which will proclaim a new policy regarding business and the Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The rally in the Stock Market petered out after a further buying flurry in the first hour of trading today.

The list turned dull, and price movements in this and in other markets became indecisive. The return of President Roosevelt to Washington to attack the NRA reorganization and other important problems again focused financial attention upon the national capital.

Early buying in shares was concentrated in alcohol and public utility shares, in which numerous gains of fractions to a point were registered. These were not fully maintained, however, and by early afternoon the share list as a whole presented a picture of narrow gains and losses compared with last night's final prices.

Narrow Changes

Issues still up fractions to a point or so included U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber preferred, Goodyear, Public Service of N. J., and Case.

Issues fractionally lower included American Can, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Santa Fe, and New York Central. Spiegel May Stern lost a full point.

On the whole, Wall Street regarded the action of the market as satisfactory. Signs of a modest seasonal expansion of business activity continue to multiply, indicating that corporate earnings over the remainder of the year may be better than anticipated a few weeks ago.

Bond Trading Moderate

Buying of a selective character helped to keep a considerable part of the corporate bond list pointed toward higher levels today. Trading was in moderate volume.

Excepting a few speculative issues which climbed a point or more, the rising trend was held within fractional limits. The ability of the stock market to hold its recent gains, and increasing evidences of a moderate upturn in business tended to encourage trading support in the general run of secondary classifications.

The U. S. Government list had no special feature. Turnover was light except in the Home Loan 3s, which ranged from 96.27 to 96.23. In this issue an early loss of 4-32ds of a point was shaded by the end of the first hour. Home Owners Loan 2¾ were traded for the first time on the stock exchange within a range of 93.14—93.12. Treasury issues were narrowly irregular, two or three being a trifle higher, and the rest unchanged to 2-32ds lower.

Corporate issues improving fractions to a point included American & Foreign Power 5s which sold at 54; American Smelting 5s at 104, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 56½, Chile Copper 5s at 83, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 82, International Telephone 5s at 62¼, New York Central 5s at 65¼, Nickel Plate 4½s at 55⅞, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s at 14, and Postal Telegraph 5s at 47⅝.

The principal price movements in the foreign list were in Austrian 7s, and German Government issues, all of which gained a point. The Reich 5½s rose to 28½ and the 7s to 39. Uruguay 6s yielded a major fraction.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops

Stockholders of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., have approved an increase in common shares to 400,000 from 100,000 and a reduction in preference stock to 6650 from 45,000 shares.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.26	Last Sept.25
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	9500	7¾	7½	7⅝	7½
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	100	26	26	26	26¼
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	600	8¾	8½	8½	7⅞
17⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	4¾	4¾	4⅝	..
9⅝	5	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	5¼	5	5	5
108¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	2600	103⅝	102⅞	103¼	103
3⅜	1½	..	Airway Elec App	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3400	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2	1⅞	2	2
16¼	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
160¾	115½	.6	Allied Chem	400	125½	125	125¼	125½
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	13⅜	13	13	12¾
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Chem	300	13⅛	12½	12½	12⅞
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	4
55⅝	14	2	Amerada	1600	43¾	42¾	42⅝	43½
41⅜	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	100	37¾	37¼	37¾	37⅝
25¼	11⅞	..	Am Bank Note	100	14	14	14	13⅝
38	19½	.50	Am Brake S&F	300	23	22¾	23	22¼
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	200	99⅛	98¾	98¾	99¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	16⅞
62	46½	3	Am Chicle	200	60	60	60	60
6½	2¼	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2800	7¼	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	18½	17¾	18⅛	16½
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	14	13½	13⅜	13¼
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9	9	9	8½
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	5	5	5	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	100	4	4	4	3¾
11	4¾	..	Am International	200	7¼	6½	6½	7¼
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	30	3½	3¼	3½	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8	8	8	8
27⅜	15	..	Am Metal	2300	16¾	15¾	16	16⅜
34⅜	21⅛	1½	Am News	100	25	25	25	..
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2100	13½	12⅞	13½	12⅞
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	7800	15¾	14½	15⅜	14½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
28¼	12½	..	Am Rolling Mill	6200	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	2600	3⅛	3	3	3
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	21½	20	21½	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	35	34¼	34⅝	34½
125	100	11½g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	112½	112½	112½	112
28½	13⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	14	14	14	13½
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	113¾	112⅛	112½	112½
27⅝	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	30	11¼	11	11	10⅞
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	4800	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17¼
80	54	6	Am Wat1pf	100	70	70	70	..
17⅛	4	..	Am Woolen	100	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
83¾	36⅜	2½g	Am Woolen pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	5400	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	..
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	34	34	34	33
116½	110	7	Archer Dan pf	20	116½	116½	116½	..
95	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	400	95	94	94¼	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	3500	6¼	6	6	6¼
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf	200	61	61	61	61¼
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
8¾	4½	..	Art Metal Const	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	8500	51¾	50¾	50¾	51¾
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	200	78	76½	78	..
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	32	31	31	31⅞
35¼	21⅞	1	Atl Refining	600	25½	24½	24½	24⅝
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	100	43½	43½	43½	43
16⅛	6½	..	Atlas Tack	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	5800	26½	25¾	25¾	25½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼

—B—

16	6⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	300	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅛
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	6400	18⅜	15¾	15¾	16⅛
37⅞	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18¾
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	50	22	22	22	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2100	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅝
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	300	13	12¾	12⅞	11⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	12½	12¼	12½	12½
19⅛	12⅛	1½g	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
34½	26	1½	Best & Co	400	33¾	33	33	32½
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9400	296	28⅝	29⅛	29¼
82	55	13¾g	Beth Steel pf	100	62	62	62	..
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	150	22½	22¼	22½	21¾
10¼	7	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	50	49¾	49½	50
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	30	83	83	83	83
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2100	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
38⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	300	22⅜	22	22¼	21¾
19⅝	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16½
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	20	22½	22½	22½	19
44⅞	28¼	.75	Brooklyn Man T	5400	41½	38½	38½	40¾
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	92	89¼	89¼	92
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4	4	4	..
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	800	43	42¼	42¼	44½
80½	58	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	60
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	22½	22	22½	..
7¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	600	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burrough Add	200	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
3⅞	1⅜	..	Bush Terminal	100	1	1	1	..
3⅞	1½	..	Butte & Superior	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	400	17½	16¾	16¾	16¾

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1700	38⅞	38¼	38¼	39¼
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
29½	12	1	Canada Dry	2100	15	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	10	51½	51½	51½	..
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	5200	14	13¾	14	14⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	32½	32½	32½	32¼
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2900	43½	42½	43½	43
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	1700	27⅝	27	27⅜	27½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	6900	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	23
4⅜	1⅛	.h	Celotex Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
22½	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	580	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
32⅛	23⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	100	25½	25½	25½	24½
92	53	..	Central RR of NJ	200	64	61½	61½	60
42½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	3600	37⅜	36¼	36⅞	36⅞
48⅝	39½	2.30	Ches & Ohio	2400	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	43¼
81½	27½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3	3	3⅛	3⅛
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2200	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	2100	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	12	11½	11½	12⅛
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	5⅛	5	5	4⅝
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu Tl pf	100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	..
6¼	2	..	h Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	28600	34⅜	33½	33⅞	34⅜
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	8800	⅞	½	⅞	⅞
1⅛	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	4700	⅝	½	⅝	½
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	1800	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	..
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc	800	4	2½	2½	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	15⅛	15	15	15½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	40	78	78	78	..
8¾	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	70	21	20	21	..
33¼	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	17¾	17½	17¾	19
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	15800	9¾	9⅛	9½	9⅜
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	64	64	64	63
37	21½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1600	37⅝	36¾	36¾	37⅜
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	67	66	67	66
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	900	28¼	27¾	27¾	28
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	56⅜	56⅛	56¼	56¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	5200	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20¼
39¾	22⅝	..	Commwlth & So	22600	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	30
52⅝	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	38¼	36½	37	38
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	29	28	28	29
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	3400	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
47⅜	30	2	Consol Gas	18400	30½	29½	29⅝	30
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	3700	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	900	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
5¾	2⅛	..	Container B	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
14⅜	5½	..	Cont Baking A	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6½
2⅞	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	600	1⅛	1	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1800	82¼	81⅜	82¼	82¼
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	28¼	28	28	27½
23⅜	8¼	..	Cont Motors	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	10800	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19½
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	100	44⅞	44½	44½	44¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1400	63¼	62½	63¼	62⅜
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	146	146	146	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	600	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅝
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	400	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22½
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	330	5¼	4⅞	5¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
65	20⅞	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	58	58	58	58
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	200	81	80	81	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2800	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾

—D—

34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1600	18½	17⅞	18	18
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	12	11⅝	12	12¼
73½5	3	..	Del & Hudson	1200	41¾	40	40	41½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1200	22¾	18¼	17⅝	18⅜
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	100	6	6	6	..
55⅞	10	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	200	40½	40½	40½	40½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	300	22	22	22	21½
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	31	31	30
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1800	43⅜	42½	42½	43
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	16¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1400	19⅛	18¾	19	16
19	8¼	..	Dresser A	100	9¼	9¼	9	..
11⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	200	6	6	6	6
103⅞	80	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem.	6200	91¼	90¼	90⅝	91½
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	105½	105¼	105¼	..

—E—

101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	99	98⅝	99	98½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	143	143	143	..
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	200	14⅜	14½	14½	14½
19¼	6	..	Eitingon Schild	100	8½	8½	8½	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	23¾	23	23	23½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	140	98½	96¾	98	..
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	16	16	16	10
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1600	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11
52	34	2	Elec Stor Battery	100	34	34	34	34
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	..
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	80	125	124¾	124⅝	125½
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bg	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	300	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	11	10½	10½	10⅝
14⅜	9	.50	Evans Vacuum	100	9	9	9	9
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	4200	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	130	4¼	4	4¼	..

—F—

2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	10	1½	1½	1½	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	630	10½	10½	10½	10¼
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	400	40½	40½	40½	40
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	104	104	104	..
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	3800	14½	13⅞	14	14
69½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	600	64	63½	63⅝	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	400	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1800	13⅝	12½	12⅝	12¾
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Tex	600	25	23½	23½	24½
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	17½	17½	17½	17

—G—

20	10½	..	Gamewell	160	12	12	12	11½
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
43¾	30	1	Gen Am Trans	300	33½	32¼	33	33¼
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	200	16½	16½	16½	17
14⅞	7⅜	.80b	Gen Baking	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.26	Last Sept.25
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	700	5½	5¼	5½	5½
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	13500	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¼
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foodse	3600	30	29⅞	30	29⅝
1¾	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
22	13	..	Gen G&E 8% A	40	19	18¾	19	17½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	300	53¾	53¾	53⅝	51½
115	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	110½	110¼	110½	110½
43	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	30000	29⅞	29⅜	29½	30
103½	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	102	102	102	101⅝
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	10	10	10	10
5⅜	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refrac ct	500	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅛
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1000	11¼	11	11	11
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3⅝	3⅜	3¾	3¾
28⅜	15⅜	1¶	Glidden	800	22⅝	21⅜	22⅜	23½
104	83	7	Glidden pf	80	102½	102½	102½	102
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2000	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17½
18	8	..	Goodrich	1800	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10½
22¾	11⅝	..	Goodrich pf	600	20	20	20	20
41¾	18½	..	Goodyear	5000	22¾	21¾	22	22¼
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8¾	4	..	Grand UnionU	600	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	31	31	31	31
31½	22⅜	1	Granite City Stl	100	22	22	22	..
40⅜	28	1	Grant (WT)	600	29¾	29½	29½	29½

Commerce and Finance

Secretary of Commerce Says New-Deal Laws Constitutional

Business and Industry

Roper Avers New Deal Laws Accord With Constitution

Administration Spokesman Sees Good in 'Old Order' but Evils Must Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26—New Deal legislation is in complete harmony with the original intent, the developed meaning, and the inherent spirit of the Constitution, claimed Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, here last night, in an address before the National Exchange Club, holding its eighteenth annual convention.

Because the privileges of some had to be checked to preserve the economic liberty of all was no indication that the spirit of the Constitution was sacrificed, Mr. Roper asserted. The recovery program was a quick action attack against conditions which in 1933 threatened to destroy the economic and social life of our nation, and it required an adaptation of the principles of that document to changed needs, he stated.

To Safeguard the Best

"The New Deal is designed in purpose and program to reëstablish balance and equilibrium in those segments of our economic and social system where, over a series of years, business initiative and efforts have found it impossible to accomplish reconstruction alone," stated Secretary Roper.

"There are those who assert that the New Deal means the complete abolition of 'the old order' of our economic and social system. Nothing could be farther from the truth. New Deal leaders desire and the New Deal contemplates maintaining those institutions and methods which have proved to be sound, adequate and constructive in our progress thus far. It would safeguard these institutions by eliminating those deterrent factors, evils, and abuses which contributed predominantly to the economic collapse from which we have all suffered so severely. This process is in every sense logical, democratic and in keeping with the good business practices and traditions of our nation from its founding down to the present day."

The need of constructively balancing and maintaining both our huge agricultural and great industrial civilization—solving the vast and complex problems that their growth had brought upon us—required renewed wisdom in reapplying the principles of our Constitution, he asserted.

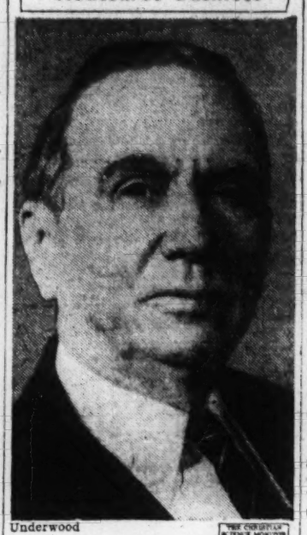
Courts Will Protect

Mistakes were undoubtedly made in these attempts, he admitted, but our courts still stand ready and are continually testing the constitutionality of all this legislation for our continued protection. The main purpose, however, has been the preservation of our nation, he stated, in a rational movement toward the actual fulfillment of the Constitution in meeting our present-day problems.

"No one familiar with legal procedure can overlook the fact that all phases of the recovery program are being and will continue to be brought before the courts of our land," Mr. Roper said. "To become exercised over the constitutional status of the Roosevelt program is to impeach the effectiveness of the American judiciary."

"Economic history has repeatedly established the fact that critical emergencies clothe business with a public interest which might not be so characterized but for those unusual conditions," he continued. This impresses upon us the necessity of distinguishing at all times between emergency and long-term programs. Many steps must be taken during an emergency which become unnecessary when equilibrium is fully reëstablished. Constructive administrative experience and future developments will indicate what features should be made permanent."

Reassures Business



Underwood

Daniel C. Roper
Secretary of Commerce of the United States

FCA Loans Enable 7275 Farmers To Repossess Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Approximately 7275 farms have been repossessed by their owners, since the FCA began to advance loans to farmers, according to a statement issued by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, here today. Of this number, 3560 represent redemption from tax sales, 2064 repurchased, 1512 redemption after foreclosure of a first mortgage and 110 after foreclosure of a second mortgage.

The statement says that the number of tax sale redemptions was unusually large in the states of Mississippi and California and that most of the redemptions in these states occurred after Jan. 1, 1934. Illinois also shows a relatively large number of tax redemptions from foreclosures as well as repurchase of farm property were unusually frequent in the seventh district which covers Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota. There were also many repurchases in the third district covering the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida and also in California.

Bond Maturities In October $39,885,361

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Corporate bonds maturing during October will total $39,885,361 according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 149, of which nine amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Oct. 1:	
Androscoggin Electric Co. 1st and ref. 5s	$3,800,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 6s	2,736,000
888 Park Ave. (N. Y.) 5½% Gtd. Ctfs	1,640,000
Great Northern Railway Co. of Canada Cons. (Conv 1st) 4	3,510,250
Hoe (R.) & Co. Inc. 1st "A" 6½s	3,171,000
975 Park Ave. (N. Y.) 5½% Ctfs.	1,311,000
Penn. Railroad Co. Gen. Eq. "C" 4½s	1,050,000
360 E. 55th St. (N. Y. C.) 5½% Ctfs.	1,002,000
Union Tank Car Eq. Tr. 4½s	1,300,000

September maturities amounted to $42,148,100 and issues and portions of issues falling due in November will total $32,110,800.

Fanny Farmer Shops Vote Recapitalization

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—Reduction in the authorized number of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., preference shares from 45,000 to 6650, the number now outstanding and not redeemed, was voted here yesterday by approximately 73 per cent of the stockholders at a special meeting.

Stockholders also approved a change in the presently authorized 100,000 common shares without par value into 400,000 shares of common $1 par value each.

U. S. Holds One-Third Of Federal Land Bank Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Government agencies hold one-third of all outstanding Federal Land Bank bonds, says C. J. Devine & Co. Inc., in a special booklet just prepared containing a study of these bonds. Of the total of $1,600,000,000 outstanding, it is added, $553,793,000 were issued in the fiscal year ended with July 2, 1934.

The firm has also published a supplement to the original booklet on uncalled Fourth Liberty 4¼s, which was first published on Aug. 1.

Wool Trade Hopes Demand Will Soon Be Normal Again

Indications in Boston Are That Greater Activity May Be Expected

With the textile strike at an end and those mills reopening which had closed prior to the calling of the strike, the wool trade is hopeful that demand for wool presently will approximate at least a normal rate.

This hope is bolstered somewhat by the fact that there is more inquiry for samples along Summer Street, Boston, this week thus far.

Some demand, more especially for scoured wools, has been in evidence, evidently for account of mills which have been given some Government shirting and hosiery orders.

It is evident that there is some business possible in view of the further purchases of wool in Texas on order for mill account. These purchases during the last week have approximated 1,000,000 pounds, most of which comprised 12-month wools of the fine type which have been purchased in the range of 20@21 cents for the best wools available at the point of shipment.

These prices are understood to mean clean landed costs of 58@60 cents and possibly a cent or two less for some lots, against nominal asking prices for similar controlled wools of 70@73 cents, clean basis.

It is interesting to note in this connection the level of competing prices in the foreign markets. For good combing 64-70s wools out of the Sydney sales this week, fully equal to these Texas wools in quality, staple and character, clean landed costs are figured by different importers as in the range of 75@77 cents. Allowing the usual 10 per cent differential for the skirted condition of the Australian wool, this brings the parity prices down to 68@70 cents, clean.

In the Sydney sales this week, prices have been fairly steady on the better wools and par to 5 per cent lower on the average and ordinary wools compared with the prices at the close last week-end.

Japan continues to be the leading operator in this market. It is reported that Japan is consuming more wool than ever in view of the fact that certain of her cotton mills have been changed over into wool manufacturing.

Withdrawals at Sydney this week have been rather less, owing to the fact that the offerings were cut from 12,000 to 9000 bales daily.

In London, the sales have continued without material price change. Withdrawals continue to be fairly considerable.

Mohair is still slow of sale, and prices are difficult to quote for the moment, buyers usually being willing to pay recent asking prices for the little stock they actually require.

Six 'Gold Standard' Nations in Europe To Sustain Parities

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Six European nations still backing their currency with gold tonight which pledged to stand pat on the gold standard for "the economic and financial restoration of the world."

Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Luxemburg joined in the assertion that "the maintenance of the present parities appears to us to be one of the essential conditions" of that restoration.

They agreed further, in the course of their conferences here, "to intrust to a commission composed of the delegates of the respective governments the task of examining the principal problems raised by development of the economic and financial relations between the six nations."

A communiqué issued by the conferees emphasized, however, that stimulation of such relations would be undertaken "without neglecting the interests of other countries and the necessity of more extended collaboration on an international basis."

The statement declared that the gold bloc "wishes to emphasize that their initiative is directed against no nation."

Average Treasury Bill Rate .29 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Applications totalling $194,266,000 were received by the Treasury for the $75,000,0000 offering of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Sept. 26, 1934 and maturing March 27, 1935.

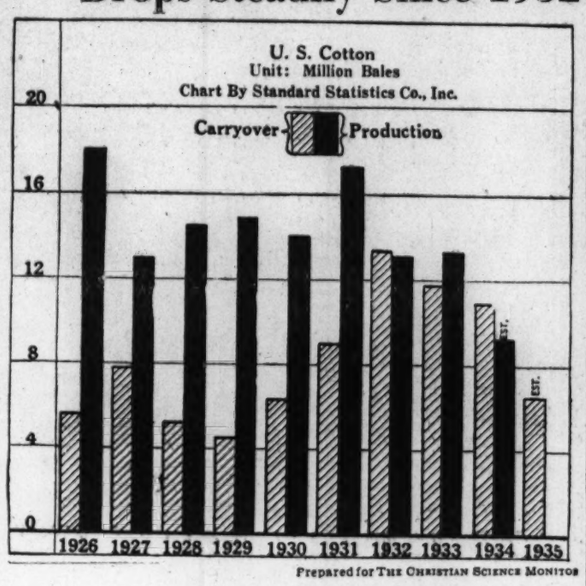
Except for one bid of $55,000 at 99.935, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.879, equivalent to a rate of about 0.24 per cent per annum, to 99.843, equivalent to a rate of about 0.31 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.855 an the average rate is about 0.29 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Seven Western Packing Firms Increase Wages

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 (AP)—Seven packing firms, six in St. Louis and one in Alton, Ill., have announced wage increases which approximately duplicate the 8 per cent average increases put into effect by packing firms in Chicago.

The St. Louis firms giving the increases are Krey Packing Co., Heil Packing Co., Sieloff Packing Co., Laclede Packing Co., J. H. Belz Provision Co., and the Sartorius Provision Co. The Luer Packing Co. in Alton is also raising wages. All increases are effective Oct. 1.

Carryover of U. S. Cotton Drops Steadily Since 1932



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Carryover of United States cotton into 1935 is estimated at only slightly greater than the figure for 1930 and is much smaller than in any of the intervening years.

The World's Business

NRA Reorganization

I

IT GOES without saying that the NRA, which introduced the horrendous phrase of "cracking down" to the lexicographers, is now cracking up. Reorganization has been pondered for months. When the President went on his trip to Hawaii, he left instructions with Mr. Donald R. Richberg to see what he could do about it. For his task Mr. Richberg was translated to a new office popularly known as the Assistant Presidentship. The struggle over reorganization has not let up since the President returned. Even the uninitiated can see from the continued gossip, incidents, rivalries, conferences, and resignations that it has hitherto been locked in the problem of personnel. One day Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was unhorsed. Next day he was up again. A tentative plan was made to detach the legislative and labor functions from the NRA and to leave the executive work in the hands of a board of which the General was to be chairman. What the exact status of this plan is today, nobody knows. For General Johnson has at last resigned of his own volition. The birth of this mighty organization was a simple affair, apparently, compared with its rebirth.

I have personally "done" the Administration (in the tourist sense) twice. The first occasion was at the height of the code making. Though several of my friends occupied senior positions, I could not see them. Armies of secretaries barred the way. The anterooms were crowded with more urgent visitors. The third or fourth secretary of a particular friend, with whom I had been wont to discuss for many an hour the problems which the NRA set out to solve, made four appointments for me on one day. Each time I turned up and found that my quarry had "just been called away to a code meeting." With a faint touch of irony, I asked if a letter would reach my friend. "I cannot promise that," replied the busy young lady. Furiously the NRA, which drained colleges, business offices and research organizations, was working many hours beyond those provided in the codes it helped to prepare.

Not until last week did I repeat the tour in Washington. In the meantime, however, I had kept in touch with the organization through ex-officials. Experts came and experts left. Those who left were pretty disillusioned. The attitude of the big guns is written either in their resignations or their public records. Except for the prevailing ballyhoo, they would have carried more weight with the general public than they did. Look back over them, and you will see that those experts saw the handwriting on the wall. Prof. W. F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, was, I believe, the first dissident. He has a well-earned reputation for social service. As I recall the terms of his resignation, he said, "It will soon be more patriotic to buy cheap than to buy NRA." He caused scarcely a ripple. Yet nowadays the vast majority of the American people are not only acting upon his advice, but also repeating it. Mr. Dudley Cates, an executive of an insurance company in Chicago, retired on the issue created by the mess that the NRA was making out of the famous labor clause of the NIRA. Dr. Alexander Sachs, economist of Lehman Brothers, private bankers in New York, resigned in protest against the price-fixing clauses in the codes. Unlike his notable colleagues, Dr. Sachs did not make his resignation public, but he saw no less clearly than his colleagues the rocks toward which NRA was drifting. His exposé in the Oxford University Press book on the New Deal is the best thing I have read on the NRA. It is a superb essay in social and economic philosophy.

My second visit was to find out what exactly was happening. Of course the workers knew even less than I did. They asked me. A different atmosphere permeated those fourth and fifth floors in the Department of Commerce Building which had hummed with such activity through the hot summer months of 1933. All the bustle had been squeezed out of the anterooms, and I was ushered into the various presences with the minimum of delay. Scarcely a word could be heard of the work of the NRA. The gossip was of resignations, rivalries, internal politics, and the future of the NRA. Some talked wistfully of an impending return to the cloisters. Much of the work had not only been done but seemed likely to be undone.

One leaves NRA today with the impression that a lot of that mighty labor in making over American industry is destined for dust.

The reason does not lie in the President's change of heart or mind. It does not arise even from the growth of public disapproval. The change of mind is apparently there. So is the public disapproval. But both come from the demonstration of the economic fallacies in Johnsonian code-making. It is not the NIRA that has gone wrong; it is the code-making.

No satisfactory background of the genesis of codification has yet been printed. Congress showed the way. It was elected, as was the President, to rebuild a broken-down economic system. It had clearly been affected by the technocratic fears, recurrent ever since the dawn of industrial civilization, that the machine threatened to bring on progressive joblessness. In April, 1933, the Senate passed the Black 30-hour bill, and the House was ready to follow suit with the Connery bill, which, moreover, was equipped with a minimum wage provision. Business leaders then converged upon the congressional technocrats. Higher wages, lower hours, yes; but business must be given the privilege of combination. In other words, the antitrust laws would have to be waived. Otherwise there could be no system in keeping up wages and shortening hours. Business had been reduced to utter helplessness by competition in the reduction of costs which had reduced wage levels to starvation levels that there was little consuming power left. So Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, took a hand in the legislation. Indeed, he seems to have had as much to do with the NRA as any of the congressional sponsors. In these circumstances it was amazing that the NIRA should ever have been described as radical, a move to the left. In the minds of business, it was an effort to bring order out of chaos, by suspending the antitrust laws. In those of the congressional leaders, it was an effort to fill up the vacuum of buying power left by the great depression.

The Administration, I believe, shared both ambitions. But it apparently added a third—the one which rallied all the idealists who wished to remold the system nearer to the heart's desire. Social planning was an Administration goal. Mr. Walter Lippmann says that the President did not take any planning ideas with him to the White House. Mr. Roosevelt's election addresses on the theme of altering a system which was always "half broke and half boom" do not prove such a theory. He had already envisaged what Mr. Donald Richberg calls a "reconstructed individualism"—an individualism in which a public interest and concern would be attached to most acts of buying and selling. He had already elaborated his great scheme for a social and economic laboratory in the Tennessee Valley. That was surely the spearhead of the social planning that marked the approach to NRA.

But there has been little or no attempt in the NRA to realize the hopes that were once uttered so bravely. Personally I doubt the feasibility of the kind of planning that existed in those hopes. And the bits of particular planning that emerged in the code-making were not only economically fallacious but definitely anti-social. It has been half-planning. And half-planning is much worse than no planning at all because it introduces a new set of inequities on top of the existing inequities.

H. B. E.

Decentralization Of Industry Aids Western Producer

Lower Overhead Costs and Taxes, and Nearness to Raw Supplies Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26—Decentralization of American industry has been fostered by a number of factors which are said to have reduced the advantage formerly held by eastern manufacturers and to have encouraged the development of industry in this area.

One of the factors responsible for this change, according to the Bureau of Business Research, University of Southern California, in a survey reporting manufacturing conditions here, has been the development of raw material sources in the West.

Cheaper Transportation Factor

The advantage of being located in or near a market also has been reduced by changing styles and technique in manufacture which have led to the development of products more easily and cheaply transported than were those of ten and even five years ago, the report said.

"Thus many southern California manufacturers who may have been restricted to a comparatively local market 10 years ago, now are in a position to claim some share in an eastern market as well as in a Mississippi Valley market," it continued. Another conclusion was that local plants under proper management can compete for Atlantic coast markets in some cases upon a more favorable basis than those in the Middle West.

Manufacturing overhead, the report said, is high with respect to the following costs: (1) Fixed charges, which sometimes are high enough to offset transportation charges from the East. (2) Supervision costs, made so by a high turnover of labor. (3) Bad equipment balance, a result of over-expansion. (4) Clerical and office expense, increased by over-management.

California Costs Lower

On the other hand, some overhead costs in southern California were found to be lower than in eastern manufacturing districts. They were: (1) Heat, light, and, in some cases, power, are cheaper. (2) Local transportation costs in many lines are lower than in other large cities of the United States. (3) Taxes are probably lower here than in most comparable eastern locations, although overdevelopment may raise taxes per unit of product.

"The position of local manufacturers who make goods which are not generally sold under nationally advertised brands has steadily improved during the past two years," it was reported. "Retrenchment of national market exploitation has made openings for several local manufactures.

"A number of producers of local manufactured and branded goods have expanded during the depression. Each of these firms had a well considered plan of production, finance, and market development, and these factors were in economic balance at all times."

Home Owners Loan Bonds Are Listed

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today admitted to trading the Home Owners Loan Corp. 2¾ per cent bonds, series B due Aug. 1, 1949.

Application to list the bonds was made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting under instructions received from the Treasury department.

There are at present two other issues of Home Owners Loan Corp. bonds listed on the exchange, the 4s of 1951 and the 3s of 1952.

Argentine Foreign Trade Up 23 P. C.

By the United Press

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26

INCREASE of almost 23 per cent in Argentine foreign trade for the first eight months of 1934, just announced officially, was attributed chiefly to devaluation of the peso. While the value of imports jumped more than one-fifth, the tonnage increase was less than 80,000.

Total foreign trade was 1,681,124,000 paper pesos ($560,375,000), compared with 1,368,240,000 pesos ($456,080,000) in the same period of 1933, an increase of 22.9 per cent. Exports were 980,805,000 pesos, against 787,670,000, an increase of 24.5 per cent, and imports were 700,319,000 pesos as against 580,570,000, an increase of 20.6 per cent. Import tonnage rose from 4,497,576 metric tons to 4,575,791.

Sweden Repays Loan; Credits Recovery To 'Managed Currency'

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Visible evidence of the ability of the Kingdom of Sweden to lead in recovery from the world-wide depression and to solve the problems of national economy through a "managed currency" is offered in the announcement that the National Debt Office (Riksgaldskontoret) will redeem on Nov. 1 all of the remaining outstanding bonds of the $30,000,000 30-year 5½ per cent gold bonds floated here by a group headed by the National City Company in 1924.

While providing for the unemployed on a modified dole system, the Government has nevertheless been able to keep its expenditures within judicious bounds and to continue to reduce the national debt.

Early this year $16,791,000 of the $30,000,000 bond issue were converted into kroner bonds. The bonds have ranged between a low of 102 and a high of 109¾ during the current year.

The bonds will be redeemed at 100 per cent of the principal, and the holders are requested to present them together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after Nov. 1, 1934, at the head office of the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agent of the loan.

After this redemption date the bonds will cease to bear interest. The National Debt Office of the Kingdom of Sweden has offered to purchase such bonds through the National City Bank, fiscal agent, on and after Oct. 1, at the face amount thereof in dollars with interest up to Nov. 1, 1934, the date of redemption.

France Pays Dutch Loan of $70,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Owing to the improvement of financial conditions in France, a 1,000,000,000 francs credit ($70,0000,000) to the French State by Dutch bankers in March of this year, has been repaid this week.

Of the original loan of 100,000,000 florins (over 1,000,000,000 francs) on June 23 already half had been paid back, so that the second and last refundment on Sept. 24 amounted to 50,000,000 florins. This means the end of a fine investment for Dutch bankers' idle money, under the satisfactory guaranty of a stringent gold clause.

It is realized, however, with satisfaction that the refunding is evidence of an encouraging improvement of affairs in France, which enables the French Government to cover France's credit needs on the French home money market.

Business Outlook Now Clearing, Say Purchasing Agents

Compared With 1933 More Favorable Than Month Ago, Is View

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—General business for this month as shown by index figures continues to recede from the previous month, but the comparison with 1933 figures is much more favorable than a month ago, it is shown in the monthly bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents published today.

This monthly analysis of business is the composite opinion of purchasing agents who comprise the business survey committee, of which Mr. W. E. Campbell, purchasing agent for Frigidaire Corporation, Dayton, is chairman.

Comparing the first eight months of this year with the corresponding period of last, the survey finds the improvement substantial.

"A month ago the general atmosphere was considerably foggy, whereas at the present time we are beginning to realize that the foggy atmosphere has been partially brought about by 'ax grinders' accompanied by political propaganda," the report says.

"In Canada, progress is being made and a better feeling exists. The uncertainty of strike conditions is particularly confusing in trades which are allied with the textile industry. Conditions in the far West continue to improve.

"Commodity prices continue to show a handsome increase over the like period in 1933 with much of the increase a result of drought conditions. While some prices have recently increased, others have decreased and the general average remains practically the same as a month ago.

"Inventories have assumed a tendency of lowering, partly because the first of the year is approaching and partly because of the uncertainty as to the future of codes which contain price-fixing arrangements.

"Collections remain good in view of the general conditions. Credit is still slow but with more of a tendency toward being ample.

"Employment continues to recede in the East and the Middle West but remains unchanged in the West and Canada. While there is not much general laying-off of employees, there seems to be a general reduction in the average number of man hours work.

"The buying policy is still one of careful selectivity, although there appears to be more of a tendency toward committing for the balance of the year and in some cases for longer terms where the commodity is controlled by economic factors."

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FOR FIRST MORTGAGES
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SEPT. SHARES
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New England's Oldest Co-operative Bank Office
Write or phone Liberty 6653 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail.
A Good Investment for Anyone
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for a prospectus with full information, or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
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Barclay 8540

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IF YOU ARE NOT in close daily contact with the financial trend, our Investment Consultation Service can help you. Through our wide business contacts and the research work which we constantly maintain in connection with the investment of trust property, we have accumulated a fund of security information. We are prepared to review your list of security holdings, supply reports on individual securities, and make constructive suggestions for changes in your list in accordance with a plan developed to fit your individual requirements.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC speakers.....	Baseball, Red Sox-	Organ recital,
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	NBC dance music..	Washingt'n, game	Harry Rodgers....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	"Theater Today"..	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Studio vocalist....	Yankee Singers....	"Buck Rogers" sk.
6:00	Education news.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sports;news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political speakers..	Balalaika orch....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Studio chorus	Local dance music.	Baseball; news....
7:15	NBC dance music....	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill".	Local dance music.
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Re-	"Song Album".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	University Extension..	vue: popular vocal	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	'Thicker Than Water,'	BaronMunchausen:	CBS soloist; orch..	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	network sketch.....	Steeden Orchestra	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert.....
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone.	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Mickey Cochrane..	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing." sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	"Gypsy Violin"...	Organ; soloist....
9:30	John McCormack:	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	concert orchestra....	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	Baseball; news....
10:00	Dennis King, orch....	Guy Lombardo's	New England relay	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Women's Conference.	Orch.; Pat Barnes	to Little America.	his orchestra....
10:30	"Radiana": sketch;	Floyd Gibbons	Dramatic sketch,	Joe Solomon and
10:45	soloist; organ.....	Hawaiian Orch....	from network	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; reports	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Frank Dailey and	Local dance music
11:30	Don Bestor and his	"Industry in the	his orchestra....	Sign off.....
11:45	dance orchestra.....	Tennessee Valley"	CBS dance music..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, New York Sales Executives Club luncheon speakers.
1:30 WBZ, New England and national agriculture, farm and home programs; speakers.
2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," dramatic sketch.
2:45 WBZ, Fourth annual women's conference on current problems: "The Changing Status of Women"; addresses by Dorothy Thompson; Lady Rhondda; Frau Mathilde Wurm; Emily Post; Mme. Paul Dupuy.
4:30 WBZ, Special relay program from Berlin; gypsy music from Budapest; hotel orchestra from Stockholm, Sweden.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War Fraternity Chorus.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Walter Huston, in sketch; Margaret and Adrienne Matzenauer; Lois Holtz; other soloists.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Bar X Days and Nights," dramatic sketch; music.
9:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Fourth annual women's conference on current problems: "The Fight for Security"; addresses by President Roosevelt; Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts; Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire; Marquis of Lothian.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Donald Brian; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood; soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Tito Guizar, tenor; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

"Visitors Welcome"—As autumn foliage and ideal walking weather begin to draw hikers out into the woods many of them are struck by new signs attached to trees and gates in the Powissett Peak neighborhood of the Dover woods. Accustomed to rural decoration in the form of frayed "No Trespassing" notices, they are delighted to read this inscription: "Scout Land. Visitors welcome. Please be helpful. Leave everything as you find it, and as you and other people will like to find it later."

If they accept the invitation and explore one of the winding trails, they are very likely to find a fluttering paper held down by a stone at the entrance to a side path. One of these which we stooped to read the other day, was scrawled on the lid of an old Valentine candy box: "We are camping at the old place, Bill. Come on up. N. B. This is for a certain person—please don't move it."

At the end of this path we found the source of some of the joyful yells which had been echoing through the trees in a manner reminiscent of the days of King Phillip. A pup tent had been erected for the week-end and two boys busied themselves about a frying pan balanced over a small fire.

A class at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation has printed a sheet of suggestions for Scouts using the 900-acre reservation acquired for them by Mr. Robert S. Hale. One of these suggestions is notable. It reads—"A special place will be provided for bugling and other obnoxious noises in order not to annoy other Scouts."

Gateway to the Tropics—It was on one of the recent dreary drizzling mornings that we sat at breakfast on the Lady Nelson with the Boston agent of the Canadian National Steamships, Mr. Frank C. Turner, and heard Boston described as the gateway to the sunny West Indies for many Canadians.

According to Mr. Turner, although the ships of this line sail from Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, an increasing number of Canadians prefer to take the overnight train ride to Boston and board them here. Together with New England sun seekers, these Canadians make up a large part of the passenger traffic carried by the Lady boats. About 60 per cent of the southbound passengers now embark at Boston. New records for sailing lists from this port were made during the summer and the line expects to enjoy a similar increase in winter business this season.

As we discussed the advantages of Boston as a point of embarkation, a number of new passengers came on board, joining those who had embarked at Halifax. With an anticipatory glint in their eyes they murmured the names of the ports they intended to visit—St. Kitt's Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerera—there was warmth and romance in the names themselves.

Passenger accommodations on these white steamers are commodious—and they are air-conditioned. This, we were reminded, is more of an advantage in the tropics than it appeared to be in Boston at the moment.

* * *

Talking Picture Patrons—Not only do the pictures talk in foreign tongues in the Fine Arts Theater, but the patrons do, too! Through another special arrangement with the Berlitz School, free language lessons are being given again this season to audiences in the theater at 8:45 each Tuesday evening. The lesson each week will be in the language of the current picture, which will be given its last showing for the day immediately after the class.

* * *

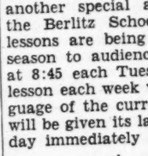
Rotarians to Halifax—When the steamer Evangeline of the Eastern Steamship Lines sails from India Wharf tomorrow she will have on board what is said to be the largest group of Rotarians and their wives that has ever made an inter-club and international visitation from this, the thirty-first district. On their way to accept the proffered hospitality of Halifax Rotarians, there will be more than 450 voyagers aboard the specially chartered vessel.

The Evangeline will take them to Yarmouth and will then steam on to Halifax to meet them, while they travel on a special train through the Annapolis Valley.

During the yacht races at Newport the Evangeline has been engaged in making special cruises from Boston to the course. Later she will take over the Boston-St. John service for the winter, while the steamer Saint John joins the Acadia in maintaining the daily Boston-New York service.

* * *

Ideal Mushroom Weather—Whatever may be said about the recent weeks of dull, damp weather, one thing is certain, it was ideal for the growth of mushrooms. The exhibition arranged by the Boston Mycological Club in Horticultural Hall on Monday was something of which the members might well be proud. Over 1000 different varieties of mushrooms are to be found in this part of New England and nearly all of them were represented by as fine specimens as the club has ever shown in its long history—it was incorporated in 1900, being preceded, it is said, only by the British Mycological Club of London.



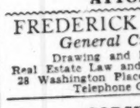
The commoner kinds of edible mushrooms are being found in considerable quantities around Boston just now, but the exhibit also included hundreds of rarer varieties, such as the fragile Pleurotus Pulnarius which is only found in Richmond, N. H.

The Boston Mycological Club is an active organization. Once a week its members make expeditions into different woodlands within easy distance of Boston. Next Sunday they intend to go to Woburn. Winter snows are no obstacle to their search. Plenty of specimens can be found beneath the white carpets.

Beside collecting, studying and exhibiting mushrooms, the club also supplies its members with many recipes for cooking them.

* * *

Penny's Worth of Electricity—"Did you know you left the light burning in the garage all night?" This question in tones of stern rebuke usually brings a repentant blush to the cheeks of the offender. Having observed this phenomenon so often, we decided to find out just what ruinous expense resulted from negligence of this kind. We sought information from the Edison Company.



"Well if it's a 25 watt lamp that is left on," we were told, "it would cost just about one cent from sunset to sunrise at this time of year."

This was interesting. We wondered just how much a penny's worth of electricity would accomplish in other directions. Our informant delved into the statistics compiled by his company's research department, and returned with this illuminating list:

For one cent you can, using equipment of average efficiency, do all these things: Make 24 slices of toast; wash four tubfulls of clothes; enjoy a cool breeze from a fan for two hours and 40 minutes; keep food fresh and freeze a tray of ice cubes in the refrigerator in three and a half hours; iron 11 table napkins; vacuum clean eight medium size rugs; squeeze 240 oranges; listen to your radio for an hour and a half; run an electric clock for 60 hours; use an electric sewing machine all afternoon; wash all dishes for six meals; beat batter for 30 cakes; and warm your bed on a cold winter night for three hours and 20 minutes—and if you are not asleep by then, the effect of trying to add up all these different pennies is much the same as that of counting sheep jumping over stiles.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). With Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick, Dorothy Stone and Ethel Waters. 8:20.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Musical comedy by Otto Harbach and Jerome Kern. With Fay Templeton, Odette Myrtil and William Faversham. 8:15.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis). With Cleo Mayfield and Cecil Lean. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Three Musketeers." French production based on Alexandre Dumas' story. Also Mickey Mouse in "Giant Land." 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

EXETER—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Courage," from Earl Derr Biggers' "Chinese Parrot." 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. Also "The Notorious Sophie Lang."

BOSTON — Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," with Colleen Moore. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:24, 7:38, 10:52.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat. A satisfactory screen version of Alexandre Dumas' book 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained." Vaudeville. Charles Hector's orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals, on the stage. Screen feature, "Belle of the Nineties," with Mae West and Roger Pryor. 11 a. m., 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:15.

TREMONT — Paul Muni in newspaper story, "Hi, Nellie." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Also "Farewell to Love," with Jan Kiepura.

STATE—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton. 12, 2:15, 4:40, 7:05, 9:30.

UPTOWN—"Romance in the Rain," with Heather Angel and Roger Pryor. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Wagon Wheels," a western story with Randall Scott and Monte Blue. Fenway at 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount at 9:27 a. m., 12:12, 2:57, 5:42, 8:27. Also "The World Moves On," with Franchot Tone.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Arthur Tracy in musical comedy; Eugene Pallette in slap-stick comedy; Screen Snapshots; "Get That Lion," showing government lion hunter in Arizona; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—Final lecture by president of Atlantean Research Society, "Initiation Ceremonies in the Great Pyramid." Twentieth Century Club. 3 Joy Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

EXETER—"Stamboul Quest," with Myrna Loy. "She Was a Lady," with Helen Twelvetrees.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Warren William in a mystery drama, "The Case of the Howling Dog." And Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Roman Art." 11 a. m.

General Classified

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BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1 assortment. Also 100% profit Gift Wrapping. Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

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Local Classified

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Hardware and Housefurnishings
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

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Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
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Prompt and Clean Service
All cooking and baking done on premises.
Exclusive but NOT Expensive
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Ye "GOLDEN RULE" *Shop*
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PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

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The Store of Famous Shoes
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When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
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The best for less, always!

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Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

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SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

Mixed Salted Nuts .....80c Lb.
Salted Peanuts .....30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates .....60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

Le Chapeau Inc.
31 West Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
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PHILADELPHIA
GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
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Thomas E. Coale Coal Company
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KOPPERS COKE
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
PARK 5424 FREMONT 5040

YE WELCOME INN
4028 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Delicious meals and courteous service
Phone Baring 8785
Luncheon, 12 to 2, 35 cents and 50 cents
Dinner, 5 to 7:30, 65c, 75c, 85c

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6020 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 5223
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

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Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
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Permanent Waving
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PHONE: CHE. 5487
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Millinery
REMODELING and RENOVATING
Will call at your home by appointment.
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PITTSBURGH
F. E. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R.D.No.7, BELLEVUE—PITTSBURG PA

READING
Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Meats, Baked Goods, Candy.
We invite you to visit us in our new store.
FOURTH and PENN STREETS
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

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Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Avenue

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MILLINERY and DRESSES
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RUGS CLEANED
Shampooed and Repaired
Work Guaranteed
Save old carpets for Chenille Rugs.
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Famous for Delicious Foods . . . Since 1911!
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During Samters 63rd Anniversary Celebration . . .
Choice of Our Entire Stock of New
Fall and Winter Clothing at 10% Off Reg. Prices!
Unrestricted choice of everything in our men's clothing department . . . an offer rarely, if ever, made at the start of a new season. Also great savings in all other departments . . . on apparel for men, women, boys and girls.
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PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
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BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS PLANTS BULBS
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Essolene
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VILLAGE BEAUTICIAN
M. MASTERSON
Eugene Permanent Wave
Sta-Rite Hair Pins Used
406 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1085

MAZOLA SALAD OIL CORN
Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE
PAULSON & CO.
RUGS CLEANED REPAIRED REFRINGED
PHONE 529 100 PARK AVENUE

You will wear out your shoes hunting for a better place to repair or buy them.
SAM DRAYMAN'S SHOES ARE BETTER
10 PARK AVENUE

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Cleaners and Dyers
PHONE 18 4 PARK AVE.

THE HARVARD
MARVELOUS DINNERS 50c
including Sundays
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RUMSEY'S GARAGE
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 1297
Corner Park Ave. and Chester Road

UPPER DARBY
Helen's Beauty Shop
Established Seven Years
Personality Hair Cutting by Male Expert
Phone Boulevard 114 for appointments
ROOM 100 69th ST. THEATER BLDG.

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLV. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere

SHERRY'S
6914 MARKET STREET
A restaurant that caters to family trade
DELICIOUS DINNERS
50, 65 and 75c
Special entree featured daily
BLVD. 2525 "Smiling Service"

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GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
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Shoes called for and delivered.

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HERMAN TILLIES
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We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
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Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

YORK
BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

No. 20

Mily Alexeivich Balakirev

FROM time to time there have sprung up groups of artists who believed there was power and prestige in unity: a famous painter with five or six of his pupils, or a great composer with his several disciples, believers in and followers of his teaching and example.

Such were the five Russian composers of whom Balakirev was the leader. Under his guidance, this group studied thoroughly the classics and the works of contemporary masters. Their watchword was "individual liberty." Each member was highly individual, but each helped and encouraged the others. The group was like an edifice with five domes or spires, each giving strength and beauty to the whole structure. A splendid idea!

First, there was César Cui, who was a military engineer by profession, and who wrote many operas, but very little other music. I recall, however, that delightful *Orientale* for violin, sometimes played on the cello.

* * *

Alexander Borodin was another of the group. He was a famous surgeon. He has a book of seven small pieces for piano, well worth playing, and a *Scherzo in B minor*; but *Prince Igor*, that fantastically beautiful opera with ballet, is his masterpiece. Borodin, playing duets with a child one day, improvised a polka on the theme of "chopsticks." He asked each member of the group to do the same, which resulted in 24 variations and 14 little pieces on this simple theme. When Borodin made a pilgrimage to Liszt, in Weimar, he showed them to the master and Listz as a practical proof of his esteem for their humor of ideas, form, and substance, composed an addition which he called Prelude to a Polka by Borodin. These are to be obtained for four hands and are very interesting indeed. I remember playing them in Prague with a friend, also Rubinstein's thirty or more variations on the theme, "Yankee Doodle," written after a visit to the United States. These also are clever little masterpieces.

Moussorgsky, who was an officer in a Guards regiment, was another member of this extraordinary group. His *Reminiscences of Childhood*, for piano, are too seldom played. His great opera, *Boris Godounov*, is too familiar to speak of here but his *Pictures From an Exhibition* are priceless. We pianists must keep on playing them, and not let orchestral conductors appropriate them. This suite of little gems came about in this way. The work of Moussorgsky's friend, the painter, Victor Hartmann, was being exhibited and the composer on viewing the collection wrote ten short pieces and named each of them after one of the pictures shown. The "Promenades" between each two numbers represent the composer strolling about the gallery from picture to picture.

* * *

First comes *The Gnome* in grotesque, irregular rhythms; he hurries, halts and hobbles along. Second is *The Old Castle;* one hears the plaintive song of the wandering minstrels and breathes the atmosphere of some ruined medieval stronghold. In the third picture, one hears the shrill voices of little children with their nurses in the Tuileries gardens in Paris. (How often I have stopped to watch these colorful groups, playing with their toys, and heard them laugh at the *Guignol*, or puppet show.) *Bydlo*, the fourth picture, is a study in realism. One sees an old Polish wagon drawn by slow-plodding oxen, and hears their hoofs fall on the muddy ground. I rode in one of these wagons not long ago in Spain behind the kindest old white oxen. I recommend it highly as a means of transportation if one has lots of time. The rhythm is almost perfect. The fifth picture is a gay ballet of little cocks and chickens just out of their shells. They are dancing about and chirping. There are five other "pictures" in the "exhibition," and it is a joy to "paint" them on the piano.

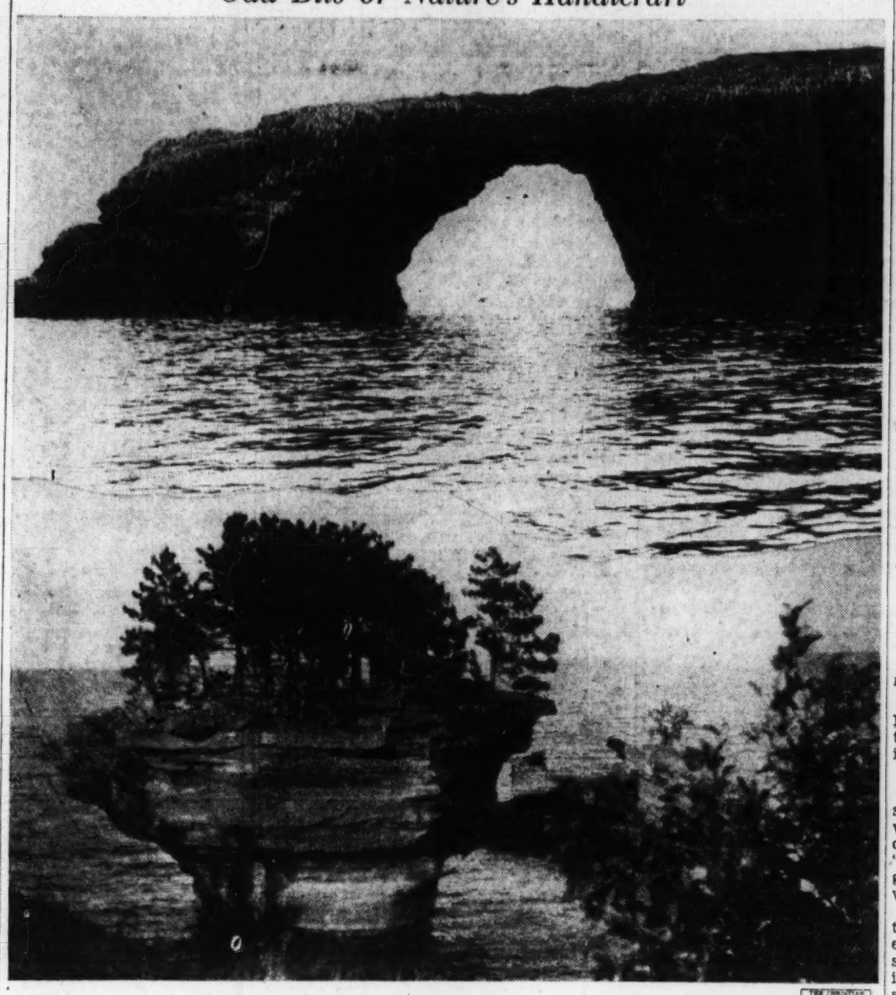
The youngest of "The Five," as this group of composers are often called, was Rimsky-Korsakov, who was a naval officer. He had great contempt for schools, but when he found that his technical knowledge was insufficient, he studied by himself, at sea, by means of textbooks, the fugue and counterpoint. He wrote for piano six splendid fugues (Opus 17). While still in the navy he wrote *Sadko* and *Coq D'Or*, two of the most lovely and highly original operas to be found anywhere. His *Scheherazade* came later.

And now for Balakirev, the leader of the group. Do you know that delightful Russian song, *The Nightingale*, by Glinka, which was arranged for piano by Balakirev, and later by Liszt? Or, if you are better equipped, play the *Islamey*, with its gorgeous harmonic coloring, the direct result of Balakirev's tour of the Caucasus, and a piece made famous by Liszt's dazzling performance of it.

These five great composers whom critics laughed at and called "the soldier-sailor-chemist-musicians." I love with all my heart. They were not "professional," nor yet were they by any means amateurs. They referred to themselves one day to Liszt as "Sunday musicians." In reply, he said, "Sunday is a feast day and you have fed the multitudes."

SONYA MICHELL.

Odd Bits of Nature's Handicraft



Top—Natural Bridge, San Clemente Island, California; Picture by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
Bottom—Turnip Rock, Michigan; Picture by Mrs. Edith L. Pickles, Jackson, Mich.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sage and Lavender

ALL the odd-job work in the town where we live was being given to men with families to support, and my two brothers, aged 14 and 17, were unable to make enough money to buy their school clothes, a custom they had long followed.

One day, as they were bemoaning their so-called depression, the lady next door came over and asked to buy some sage leaves from our herb garden, as she said the home-dried leaves were better. That gave the boys an idea and they immediately gathered the rest of it, which they readily marketed.

This year they planted nearly half the lot to sage, and are planning to sell it all, as well as lavender. Every housewife is glad to buy. The boys aren't thinking of clothes now; it's a college fund instead. R. P. S.

Quotation for Today

TRUE delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an act of offense from itself, than to itself.—GREVILLE.

Mr. Scroggins

A Perfect Stranger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS'S quiet enjoyment of the sun-dappled shade of Linden Walk on Boston Common was interrupted by the frantic flapping of wings as Fib, a most unusual sparrow, checked in.

"Florrie's there, so is the Stranger," said Fib. He gasped as he spoke, for he had hurried.

Scroggins gave him a long and perfectly level look. "Hurrumph!" he said.

Fib fluttered and flittered. "Come on!" he said, "it's exciting."

Scroggins took off his hat, jumped into the air, clicked his heels together, and whooped. "Where?" he said. "Nothing exciting has happened in a long time!"

* * *

The two friends hurried away. As Scroggins walked, and at times almost ran, Fib told him that down near the Big Water Florrie had met a small black bird with white bands on its wings. "It lives away out on the deep ocean. It's never been to Boston before. Its legs are weak and its feet are webbed—and they're pretty feet, too." Such was the gist of the information Scroggins gathered as they traveled eastward. In due time they came to a dock at the water front. White and gray gulls were everywhere except where there were pigeons and sparrows.

"Hooray!" said Scroggins. "A big crowd!"

The gulls didn't know the famous squirrel; but most of the pigeons and sparrows did, and raised considerable hue and not a little cry as he strode up, swinging his small cane and carrying his high hat. As the pigeons and the sparrows hued and cried, the gulls, strange though they were, took up the idea and Scroggins beamed as he walked through the fluttering aisle of birds, bowing cordially left, right, front and elsewhere.

"Here you are!" he said as he came to the object of all the excitement, a small black bird with white bands across its wings, even as Fib had said. The little bird blinked beady black eyes. "And your name is ——?" said Scroggins, bowing cordially.

"They call me Mother Carey's Chicken," said the small bird.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins. "Do they really?"

The little bird tried to raise itself on its toothpick-like legs, but they weren't strong enough to support its body, and it sank back.

"I just came in on a fishing vessel," said the Stranger. "I live miles and miles and miles from this land."

"On the water?" said Scroggins.

"On the water," said the Stranger.

Fib bustled up. "Show him your webbed feet." The Stranger did so. Scroggins hurrumphed. Even Florrie forgot to wink as they gazed at the tiny feet, marked with orange color against the black.

"You use the feet?" said Scroggins.

* * *

In answer, the stranger flew awkwardly to the water. And there before their eyes these land creatures saw the most interesting dance they ever had seen—a Carey Chicken dancing with its delicate feet along the surface of the water, tripping from ripple to ripple and leaving behind a string of drops like beads.

Thunderous applause! Scroggins hoorayed and clapped his hands busily. The gulls flew overhead like an escort of airplanes.

"Won't you come to the Common?" said Scroggins to the little bird when the exhibition had concluded.

The little bird shook his head. "I'm going back to the big deep as soon as this boat sails," he said, and flew aboard a fishing boat which had a large stick standing up from its deck.

"Probably as perfect a stranger as we've ever had," said Scroggins, waving to the deep sea bird, and his friends agreed.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

NATURAL BRIDGE. This picture of an interesting natural bridge is weak in tone and detail, in the rock ridge as well as in the water. The negative was so contrasty that the greater part of the water appears as white paper devoid of detail. A longer exposure and less development would have produced a much more pleasing picture. In addition, there is so much white in the sky that the pleasing qualities of the picture are weakened. Clouds would add to this picture.

Turnip Rock—This tree-covered rock rising from the water is a very unusual subject for a picture. Evidently it was an extremely hard rock formation in the midst of softer varieties which have worn away. The detail in the picture, tone of the water, and the formation of rock, are all interesting. The picture is weakened by the inclusion of the bush at the right. If there were more space at the left the print could be trimmed so as to eliminate the bush and the entire composition would be strengthened.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Construction after "worth" (Mrs. M. H.)—The inquirer wants to know the construction of "any struggle" in the following sentence:

Liberty seems worth any struggle.

Fowler ("Modern English Usage") says: "The adjective 'worth' requires what is most easily described as an object." Curme ("Syntax") says: "'Worth' is the only adjective that governs the accusative: 'This book is worth reading.'"

It would seem unfair to the history of the English language to label every word as a certain part of speech, and figuratively hang it up in its particular closet awaiting some special use.

If we were to regard our words as capable actors, we might arrive at a new sense of grammar. A good actor learns the part of Hamlet, and plays it well. He is given the part of Antony and he plays it well—he doesn't continue to play Hamlet. Now let us examine a word which is a good actor:

(1) Draw a *round* figure. (Adjective.)
(2) He walked *round* the house. (Preposition.)
(3) The two danced *round* and *round*. (Adverb.)
(4) We went his daily *round*. (Noun.)
(5) We *round* the curb. (Verb.)

Note that we do not say that in (2) "round" is an adjective functioning as a preposition. It is there a preposition. In (3) "round" is an adverb, not an adjective or preposition functioning as an adverb.

This leads us to two words which have a more direct bearing on "worth." "Like" and "opposite" are commonly used as adjectives, but in the following they are felt as prepositions.

He is *like* his father.
He stood *opposite* his mother.

We submit that when "worth" (as in the inquirer's sentence) takes an object, it loses its identity as an adjective. Call it a prepositional adjective if you will; it looks like a preposition to us. And "struggle" becomes the object, modified by "any."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Abigail, David's Sister

FROM the familiar account of the anointing of David we learn that he had seven brothers (I Sam. 16:10) but it is of interest to recall that he had also two sisters, who are not mentioned in the description of this significant event. The younger of the two was named Abigail (I Chron. 2:17); and she should be carefully distinguished from the Abigail whom David married after the passing of her first husband, Nabal the Carmelite (I Sam. 25:42).

David's sister became the wife of a certain Jether, who is described in I Chron. 2:17 as an Ishmeelite, though in II Sam. 17:25 he is termed, less correctly, "Ithra an Israelite." Their son, Amasa, played a not unimportant part in Hebrew history, first as commander-in-chief of Absalom's army, when that young prince rebelled against his father's rule (II Sam. 17:25), and later as leader of David's host when the king returned to power (II Sam. 19:13).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: They say that out in the drought belt even a freshly washed automobile left out overnight won't bring rain.

Arkansas Gazette: One of the factors contributing to the fact that the Postoffice Department is being run at a profit may be the enormous fan mail the President gets.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Daddy and the Napkin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE eyes of those dining at a restaurant turned to the child and her father as they entered the room. They seemed so happy: the little one enjoying her first public dinner hour, and the father joyous in giving her such happiness.

The child stood quietly awaiting the high chair, and then gave the waiter a gay smile as he set her before the table with its spotless linen and sparkling glass. With serious interest the little one watched those about her. Then her father leaned forward to tuck a napkin under her chin.

"But, Daddy," the child was heard to say, "none of the others have napkins under their chins. See, they are all on their laps."

What a dilemma for Daddy! The child's joy was not to be clouded, but there was a dainty little frock to be protected. An elderly couple at a neighboring table, however, observed the situation. Quite casually the gentleman picked up his napkin and tucked it securely in his collar. The beautifully gowned lady opposite did the same. Others in the dining room who had witnessed the silent drama happily joined in, and were well repaid when they saw the child lean toward her father and say: "It's all right, Daddy; put the napkin on me."

In Lighter Vein

Following Dad

Recently the son of a well-known politician who had run for several offices in vain decided to follow his father's footsteps and also run for office. He went to a neighboring town to speak. After the meeting an elderly Negro came up to him and said:

"Marse John, Ah's pow'ful glad to see you and to know youse a candidate fo' Congress. Ah's known yoh sense you was a baby. Knew your pappy long 'fore you-all wuz bawn, too. He used to hold the same office yoh got now. I 'members how he held that office fo' years an' years."

"What office do you mean, Uncle?" asked the astonished Marse John. "I never knew Pop held any office."

"Yes, indeed," came back Uncle Mose. "De office o' candidate, Marse John. He was candidate fo' many years."

Like the Weather

Judge (in traffic court): "I'll let you off with a fine this time, but another day I'll send you to jail."

Driver: "Sort of a weather forecast, eh, Judge?"

Judge: "What do you mean?"

Driver: "Fine today—cooler tomorrow."—*Toronto Globe.*

Courage

First Customer: "Waiter, bring me a plate of hash."

Waiter (calling back to the kitchen): "Gentleman says he'll risk it."

Second Customer: "Waiter, I'll take the same."

Waiter (calling back to the same kitchen): "Another sport!"—*Acco Press.*

Knowledge

"These spoons which Aunt Jane gave us as a wedding present are not genuine sterling," announced the bride.

"How do you know? Are you a good judge of silver?" asked the groom.

"No," replied the bride, "but I know Aunt Ja—"

Oh! Oh!

Clown: "Look here, I object to going on after that monkey act."

Circus Master: "You're right. They may think it's an encore."—*Acco Press.*

Recipe

Woman in crowded street car, to her friend: "I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."

Five men stood up.—*Automobilist.*

Today's Limerick

A proposal he thought he'd indite.
As he called on his heart's true delite.
The lights were ablazing
And he said, firmly gazing.
"You or I will be turned down tonite."

The Adventures of Waddles—Drake for Mayor

By THE HAGERS

VOTE FOR T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE FOR MAYOR
DRAKE FOR MAYOR
"ANOTHER CANDIDATE HAS FILED FOR MAYOR, WADDLES!" JOE TEAL SMILED.
"THE NAME OF T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE WILL MAKE ALL OTHER ENTRANTS QUAKE."
"LET'S HEAR HIM SPEAK," I SAID, "TONIGHT; PERHAPS HIS IDEAS ARE ALL RIGHT."
"PERHAPS," SAID JOE. "I'LL TELL YOU WHAT! THIS MAYOR'S RACE IS GETTING HOT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Battle of Rules

MOST Americans will share British disappointment over Rainbow's successful defense of the America's Cup. They will also share the regret that the races could not be completed without entailing a "battle of rules." But any momentary resentment among yachtsmen will soon be forgotten. What will be remembered is that from the start American sentiment followed the British boat, as American admiration has followed the long history of Great Britain's dogged, sportsmanlike effort to retrieve the cup captured by the schooner yacht America at Cowes eighty-three years ago.

No adequate appraisal of Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's efforts to regain the prize for England and the Royal Yacht Squadron can be made by merely reckoning the margin of victory for Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow. Never was a British invasion more superbly prepared, nor more fairly fought than that undertaken by this keen, unobtrusive British sportsman. Endeavour still appears to many as the faster boat, with Rainbow's success attributable to more adept handling of the defender and her racing gear.

It is of course unfortunate that the issue could not have been decided on the strength of these points alone. The New York Yacht Club's race committee's refusal to consider Endeavour's protest of the fourth race was justified from the standpoint of strict interpretation of the rules. Yet it was within its power to waive technicalities and give a hearing to Endeavour's protest. Here it had a real opportunity to help the sport and to strengthen the friendly competition between two great maritime nations for the most cherished prize in yachting.

The unpleasant problems that arose during the cup series indicate the need for untangling major class yachting from formalities that appear to threaten this sport. Why not let Rainbow, Yankee or a new yacht in that class go over to England next summer to meet Endeavour, Britannia, Velsheda, Shamrock and their other keen contemporaries? A regatta under the supervision of the Royal Yacht Squadron might furnish American yachtsmen with more enjoyment and evidence of good sportsmanship than competition in defense of the America's Cup. As for Skipper Sopwith, he is an opponent worth sailing 3000 miles to meet.

Russo-Japanese Sinuosities

ELIMINATION of one of the "soft" spots in the world of diplomacy is matter for congratulation. Japan and Russia are reported to have reconciled their differences over the famous (or infamous) Chinese Eastern Railway. The Russians have finally agreed upon a selling price of $50,000,000, and the "incident," which to so many colorful writers brought the long-heralded Russo-Japanese war very near, is seemingly brought to an end. Europe itself is a much safer continent with the pricking of this Far Eastern scare.

The agreement—tentative so far—also brings to an end another spectacular page in the history of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Not so much a railroad as an instrument of imperialism, it was built in the late 90's by the Russians, who obtained the money ultimately out of the little black purses of French peasants. Little did those thrifty sons of the soil realize to what use their savings were being put! Russia, animated by a gravitational pull toward the warm waters of the Pacific, obtained from the Chinese Government a concession to build a thousand-mile line across north Manchuria.

Northern Manchuria juts into the great bulk of Siberia. Building a line across it, therefore, saved about 600 miles in the circuitous run from Moscow and Vladivostok through all-Russian territory. But the main purpose of the line in the 90's was to extend the dominion of the Tsars to a seaport which, unlike Vladivostok, would be ice-free all the year round. Dalny, or modern Dairen, in southern Manchuria, was that seaport. It was a Russian creation, linked to the Chinese Eastern Railway by a southerly spur.

This was one of the causes of the Russo-Japanese War. The Russian Bear, squatting at Dalny, had an excellent view of Japan across the way, and the Japanese never felt comfortable. In the war of 1904-5 it beat back the Russians, and, as a prize of war, underwritten by the Chinese Government, it took over the concession of the main part of the southerly spur. Renamed the South Manchuria Railway, it has become almost as storied as the C. E. R. In its turn it shot out arms which sucked the economic life of Manchuria into it. But the Japan conquest, turned political on Sept. 18, 1931, could never be complete as long as the C. E. R. remained —even in part—in Russian hands.

Now with the tentative agreement as to the sale, the main chapter in the Japanization of Manchuria is written. What is to follow? None can tell, though the work of pacification in Manchuria, as difficult as was that of the British in South Africa and the Americans in the Philippines, should consume Japan's energies for a while.

The quick ending of the C. E. R. incident is a commentary on the sinuosities of Oriental diplomacy. The game that President Wilson believed had forever ended is being played on the pre-war scale. It is too tortuous for the unversed Occidental to follow thousands of miles away. Chess is the nearest analogue, but Oriental chess, which is even more complicated than the game of Capablanca! When the maximum of heat is being generated, as likely as not an arrangement is being reached behind the scenes. The public clamor may be just a means of speeding the arrangement. Again, however, the heat may burst into a conflagration! It all depends upon what Sir W. S. Gilbert would have called the circumstances of the case. In this case there was every reason to believe that neither the Russians nor the Japanese could afford to make the Chinese Eastern Railway a *casus belli*.

General Johnson Resigns

AMERICANS must be torn between regret and relief that the two-hundred and sixty-ninth rumor about General Johnson's retirement as NRA Administrator has proved to be more than rumor. Their regret will be occasioned by the loss of the most fearless and fiery phrase-maker that has appeared in public life since Theodore Roosevelt. Their relief arises from confirmation of the latest report that NRA is to be reorganized.

Reorganization is overdue. The sooner the Government's "partnership with business" is stabilized the better. Such stabilization is certain, as General Johnson recognizes, to make his dictatorial rôle "superfluous." The division of NRA into executive, legislative and judicial departments contemplated by President Roosevelt should improve its operation. And the plans to reduce the price-fixing privileges some of the codes now afford are eminently needed. In both of these steps General Johnson's presence would have been awkward, to say the least, for they diverge from the lines he had followed.

This can be said without derogation of General Johnson's unique service. The work that lies ahead of NRA can be better done by a different set-up and a different type of official. The need now is for careful administration, not for "cracking down." But there is much reason to believe that no one else could have carried through the tremendous task of codifying American business so well.

Whether all the war-time atmosphere and boycott methods were necessary is doubtful. Whether NRA should ever have been extended beyond voluntary organization of the larger industries is more than doubtful. But blame for that rests more on the President than on the Administrator. And those who feel that such methods as the public castigation of coal barons in a Washington restaurant were unnecessary and undignified are only half right.

Moreover, it might well be recognized that some of General Johnson's most indiscreet utterances—such as his latest about the textile strike—were most discreetly effective in disclosing the truth and serving the public interest. General Johnson will be remembered for his colorful courage long after his mistakes have been forgiven.

Educational Reconstruction

MANY of the clouds that remain in the educational sky have a silver lining of a deepening citizen-interest. In the early days of the depression some American school authorities became panicky and cut and slashed school budgets without much discrimination. While the schools generally still are operating on greatly reduced budgets, many budgets now are drawn much more carefully than they were in the days of freer spending. An honest effort is being made to adjust school costs to economic conditions with a minimum of damage to the child.

Thoughtful public opinion, too, constantly has urged that educational service should be accorded a high degree of priority in determining the purposes and services which shall be supported during a depression. Schools have become more alert to the dangers of political control, interference or corruption. Moreover, not only are local governments and local school districts being reorganized and consolidated under the pressure of current conditions, but state governments are assuming more responsibility for administrative organization and sound policies applicable to all school districts, as well as for a more substantial share in the financial support of the schools. The Conference on the Crisis in Education gave an impetus to this movement in its declaration of policy:

> The state must assume the responsibility within its means of assuring adequate public education to all local communities, irrespective of their financial condition. We especially urge law-making bodies to give priority to legislation which will alleviate conditions in communities now being required to make injurious curtailments in their school programs because of unusual burdens, inequitable tax systems or faulty fiscal machinery.

Some schools will continue to operate on scant budgets until a larger degree of economic recovery obtains. Yet when money is scarcest is the very time for the greatest care and wisdom in spending it. Relative values, especially, must be borne in mind. Something would be wrong with the American sense of values, if as Gove Hambridge warns, we continue to "spend more money for the three C's—cigarettes, candy and cosmetics—than for the three R's. With cigarettes, candy and cosmetics costing $2,050,000,000 a year, education has had to get along on $1,750,000,000."

Bookman's Travels

A Pony With Means of His Own

By L. A. Sloper

LAKE LOUISE, ALTA.

FRECKLES and Gray-Boy were the reasons why we got up early to look at Lake Louise. Freckles and Gray-Boy are mountain ponies. They took us for a ride, right up the wall of Beehive. Much to our astonishment, they brought us down again. Then we went right to bed. So naturally we awoke early next morning.

Our experience of climbing mountains on horseback had been limited; that is, we had never had any. Maggie said we must try everything once. I said it seemed to me it was bad enough to climb mountains on foot, and it would undoubtedly be much worse on horseback. Maggie said we were in the mountains now and goodness knew when we'd ever be here again and while we were here we ought to have all the Mountain Experiences, and she was going anyhow and I could vegetate in the hotel if I wanted to, although she did think it was rather a pity after we'd come all this way. So I compromised and went along.

I explained, quite unnecessarily, to the cowboy in charge that we were green at the game, and wanted the oldest and gentlest horses he had. They gave Maggie Freckles, and awarded me to Gray-Boy. Freckles was a good horse. He just went up the trail and down again, and never said a word. Gray-Boy had his own opinions on mountain climbing, and especially on tenderfeet.

We got aboard somehow and started off as debonairly as possible across the lake front, past the hotel to the trail. I should explain that the side of Beehive rises at an angle of approximately 91 degrees. In order to get up it, you take a trail which switches back and forth at acute angles. The higher you go, the farther you are from the bottom.

Mountain ponies always keep on the extreme outer edge of the trail. In this way, about two-fifths of horse and rider are suspended all the time over empty space. Some people believe they do this in order not to scrape the leg of the rider against the upper wall. The cowboys say it's an instinct inherited from wild ancestors. But I have exchanged long looks with Gray-Boy and I know there's a better and less praiseworthy motive.

Apart from that odd habit, though, the other ponies went along smoothly enough. When they came to a turn they just turned, and plodded on up. Not so Gray-Boy. He stopped and stood there until I pulled him around and started him again.

On the way down he varied his technique. Instead of stopping at the turns, he kept on, straight ahead. The cowboys said he didn't want to bother with the trail. He wanted to take the short cut, right down the side of the mountain.

I was obliged to disagree with him. It wasn't the place I should have chosen for an argument with a horse, but I really much preferred the trail and was quite firm about it. Gray-Boy was displeased. He let me know it by turning to gaze at me with the expression worn by the donkey in the circus scene of Podrecca's Piccoli. He did more. He danced on the edge of the trail. He stood stock still, holding up the procession. He paused to eat whenever he saw leaves, grass or weeds. If there was none of these, he ate soft earth. I tried hard to love Gray-Boy, but he was really a most unpleasant animal. When I left him I didn't say good-by.

For trials and hardships, we had our reward in the view from the summit of Beehive. The mountain is, I believe, something over 8000 feet high. From its top, the lake and the hotel look very small indeed. You also see other lakes, called the Lakes in the Clouds, six or seven of them. I looked at these natural wonders, as became a dutiful tourist. But I was watching Gray-Boy, wondering how he—and more especially I—was going to get down that trail. One thing I could admire about horses. When we stopped, they stood motionless, while we ran about chattering. Horses know how to be quiet. But I recommend riding lessons before you start climbing mountains on them.

Getting in Step at Last

The Queen Mary and Other Giant Ships

LONDON

LESS than ten years ago, British shipbuilders were declaring that the age of the big ship had passed. Today they have launched the Queen Mary, known during the period of construction as the 534, of 73,000 tons—well over 40 per cent bigger than any vessel hitherto completed.

How long will the Queen Mary retain her pride of place? The first Atlantic monster, the Great Eastern, of 18,915 tons, built in 1858, held her own for size against all comers for 43 years—not because of constructional difficulties but because large ships were regarded as uneconomic. This proved to be the case so far as the Great Eastern herself was concerned. Indeed, it was not until 1901 that the White Star Line took its courage in both hands and built the Celtic, which beat the Great Eastern by 2000 tons.

Then followed a quick succession of "biggest evers": In 1903 and 1904, the White Star launched the Cedric and Baltic of 21,035 and 23,876 tons respectively. The next year the Hamburg-America Line went one better with Kaiserin Auguste Victoria of 24,581 tons. Two years later, in 1907, the Cunard came into the picture with the Mauretania of 31,938 tons, followed in 1910 by the Titanic and Olympic (46,439 tons).

Germany, however, was by no means out of the hunt. But for the war she would—until yesterday—have been the owner of the world's largest vessel, the Majestic of 56,621 tons, now of the White Star fleet. The Majestic was begun in 1914 but was not finally launched until 1921 when she was handed over to the British, as the Leviathan was to the United States, in part compensation for ships sunk during the war.

Thus the past three-quarters of a century has seen the size of the world's largest ship multiplied by four and a half. This in itself is nothing to the sudden jump made by the Great Eastern which was more than five times as large as its nearest rival, the Adriatic of 3670 tons built in New York in 1857, just one year before the Great Eastern. But compared to previous centuries, before steam superseded sail, the advance is colossal.

The largest sailing ship afloat today is said to be the German-built barque Peking of 3191 tons. There is the story of the sinking of the Crusader, Richard Lion-Heart, of a huge three-masted vessel carrying no less than 1500 men as reinforcements to the Turkish garrison beleaguered in Acre in 1191. The great three-deckers used in the British navy just before the advent of steam ran over 3000 tons. The ships of the Spanish Armada in 1588 ranged from about 1300 tons down to a mere 100. Nelson's flagship, the Victory, was 2162 tons.

In general, past ages seem to have set little store by mere size. There was a time, in fact, when the law said that merchant ships of the great Baltic Hansa League must not exceed a capacity of 1400 barrels of herring. By way of contrast, in the following year, 1413, King Henry V of England was building for his navy "great ships, cogs, carracks, ships, barges and ballingers" some of them over 1000 tons prior to his attack on France. Naval vessels were usually bigger than merchantmen in the Middle Ages and it is on record that as late as 1577 Great Britain had only four merchant ships over 300 tons. The smaller ships were easier to handle, and less costly if cast away. The midgets of Queen Elizabeth's fleet made rings round the great galleons and galleasses of King Philip's Armada.

Now, as then, size has its handicaps. A big ship can carry more cargo or more passengers; but what if there are not enough passengers or cargo to fill it? Apart from the initial cost of building, there is a very high cost of upkeep. Moreover, only a limited number of docks and wharves in the world can accommodate the whale, whereas the minnow can go anywhere. The business of getting in and out of harbor or alongside the wharf grows more complicated with every ton.

Thus opinions differ widely as to whether it is worth while trying to cap the Queen Mary with an even larger monster. The new ship's performance as a dividend earner, as well as her behavior in the water, will be closely watched. If she is a success in both capacities, somebody—maybe the Cunard Company itself with the proposed sister ship to the Queen Mary—will soon be preparing to go one better.

GODFREY LIAS.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Women and Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American women have an object lesson against Fascism in Mussolini's announced intention to force women out of industry. In this he agrees with Hitler.

In this country there has been some tendency to forbid married women to hold official jobs—which is bad enough—but it has never been extended to single women and widows, nor to general industry. Here the rule must be made by legislators or municipal officers for whom women have votes; and if it causes too much discontent it can be repealed. It cannot be enacted and kept in force by the arbitrary will of one man.

In my youth I knew the daughters of the first merchant who employed a saleswoman. The men boycotted his store, and the women remonstrated earnestly with him against placing a young woman in a position of such "publicity." In this matter Germany and Italy are fully 100 years behind the United States.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Boston, Mass.

Were Jefferson Here

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From Paris, on Jan. 30, 1787, Thomas Jefferson wrote to James Madison, "Government of force is a government of wolves over sheep." And on Aug. 28, 1789, "The want of bread for some days past has greatly endangered the peace of the city. Notwithstanding this distress and the palpable impotence of the city administration to furnish bread to the city, it was not until yesterday that general leave was given to the bakers to go into the country and buy flour. . . . Never was there a country where the practice of governing too much had taken deeper root or done more mischief."

Were Jefferson in America today, who can doubt his vigorous denunciation of those, who have taken the name of Jeffersonian Democrats to govern too much, to create more taxes and more bureaucrats, to destroy food while many hunger, and plow under cotton while many lack clothes.

To Madison, Sept. 6, 1789, Jefferson wrote, "I set out on this ground which I suppose to be self-evident, that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living; that the dead have neither power nor rights over it. . . . Each generation derives its rights to the soil, not from a preceding generation but from Nature;" and "whenever there is in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so extended as to violate natural right. The earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on."

The appropriation of all ground rent for government expenses and the abolition of all taxes will bring speedy and permanent prosperity, end unemployment forever and insure the growth of our country and equality for all.

Bolar, Va. WILL ATKINSON.

England Has Thornless Rose

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I see in The Christian Science Monitor that someone in the United States has produced a thornless rose. But here we have had one for years past, called "Zephyrine Drouhin," no thorns, very sweet scented, often flowering at Christmas (as well as very early in the rose season), and of a deep rose-pink shade. Best as a climber or a hedge. A great favorite.

Cambridge, Eng. MRS. CHARLES SMITH.

Spartanburg History

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In "Letters to the Monitor" in your issue of September 7 occurs a communication from S. Claude Bartley in which I am called to task for many errors in a talk made many months ago to a small group of graduates of Limestone College.

The little talk was very imperfectly reported, and hence I was made to say that the first account of the State was written in 1680. What I said was that this was the first account to which I had access, a very different statement.

As to the derivation of the name "Carolina," your correspondent may or may not be correct, but it is worthy of note that the State of South Carolina was settled under Charles the Second. In this connection, I quoted in the address criticized from "Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina," where he states, "It derives its name from our present illustrious monarch, and was first established an English colony in 1670."

As to the name "Spartanburg," I am certainly fully cognizant of what Landrum in his history says, but my critic is not, for this local historian nowhere makes the statement that the county derives its name from the "Spartan Regiment":

"The first was called the *Lower* or *Dutch Fork*; the second, *Middle* or *Little River*, and the third, *Upper* or *Spartan* District. It will be observed that while the names as applied to the two first have only a local application, that as applied to the third was intended, unquestionably, to be *complimentary* to the section of the country to which it referred, and was doubtless suggested by the Hon. William Henry Drayton." HOWARD B. CARLISLE.

Spartanburg, S. C.

The Wide Horizon

A New Deal in Civic Education

By A. N. Holcombe

Professor of Political Science, Harvard University

[Excerpts from a radio talk over a National Broadcasting Company network Tuesday night.]

THE Old Deal in civic education is no longer satisfactory. It is unfair to the boys and girls who are being prepared for life under new conditions. Education for citizenship has been based upon the assumption that all the people in a democracy will rule and be ruled in turn. Everybody was supposed to have an equal right to hold any public office and the whole body of people was expected to pass judgment upon the acts of all public officers. Hence it was deemed necessary to teach everybody the duties of each public office and give the whole body of people all the information about public affairs that might be proper for passing judgment upon all the office-holders.

Public opinion, it has been believed, must know everything and be capable of deciding everything. The teaching of civics in the public schools was accordingly designed to equip the boys and girls for playing leading parts in a democracy wholly under the government of public opinion. They were to acquire all the knowledge that would be needed by the members of an omniscient public.

This has become an impossible task. It is impossible for the average newspaper reader and radio listener to form an opinion concerning the policies to be adopted in connection with the bulk of contemporary public problems or concerning the competence of all the various public officeholders who are trying to manage public affairs. It is also impossible for school-teachers to keep the boys and girls in their classes informed about so many different matters.

The impossibility of training boys and girls in the schools to become members of an omniscient public and fitting each of them for all the different public offices which they may be legally entitled to hold becomes still clearer when the progressive character of the modern world is taken into account. Much more helpful will be a knowledge of the methods of scientific inquiry, a disposition to expect greater improvements from further experiments by scientists and technicians, and a determination to insist upon the employment of the most advanced methods which may become practicable from time to time. These attributes of good citizenship in the modern state are best taught in the science laboratories and in well-planned courses of history and literature. The formal study of civics by means of textbooks crammed with to-the-minute and quickly out-of-date technical details concerning the conduct of public affairs is futile as well as dull.

A sound system of teaching civics will be based upon a correct understanding of the nature of contemporary democracy. The new democracy is necessarily different from the old. It is not necessary that every citizen should know about the organization of the government in all its branches and the administration of public business of every kind. It is necessary only that each should know what is proper for the performance of the particular functions which he will be called upon to perform.

In the new democracy there must be a sharper distinction between education for citizenship and education for statesmanship. Every citizen should be taught the fundamental principles of American constitutional government, but he does not need to know the details of political organization and administrative activity unless he becomes an active politician or a professional public servant. Every citizen should be taught the psychology of public opinion and should become familiar with the methods of creating opinion used alike by commercial advertisers and politicians. He should be taught the importance of due process of law in a constitutional state.

These things the citizen needs to know in order to be an intelligent and efficient voter and juror. Above all he should learn the meaning of justice and of liberty under the American Constitution. Otherwise he cannot pass judgment upon the issues which must be presented to jurors and voters. Statesmanship also is a profession which in the new democracy every citizen need not try to practice. It is enough if the general body of citizens are competent to pass judgment upon the statesmen.

Evidently the new deal in civic education must be different from the old. Special efforts must be made to teach the importance of a division of labor in the management of the democratic state as well as in private business. The importance of the merit system in the civil service must be emphasized more.

The best of all teachers is experience, and even the boys and girls in the schools will learn more about the duties of citizenship from action than from books. Organizing student self-government associations, and encouraging the boys and girls in the schools to discuss and decide their own problems as far as may be practicable, will do much to teach the methods of procedure in discharging the duties of citizenship, especially the technique for passing judgment upon public issues and the behavior of public men. These are the essential objects of training for citizenship, as distinct from training for the public service professions. A knowledge of them must be included along with the fundamental principles of constitutional government in civic education under the New Deal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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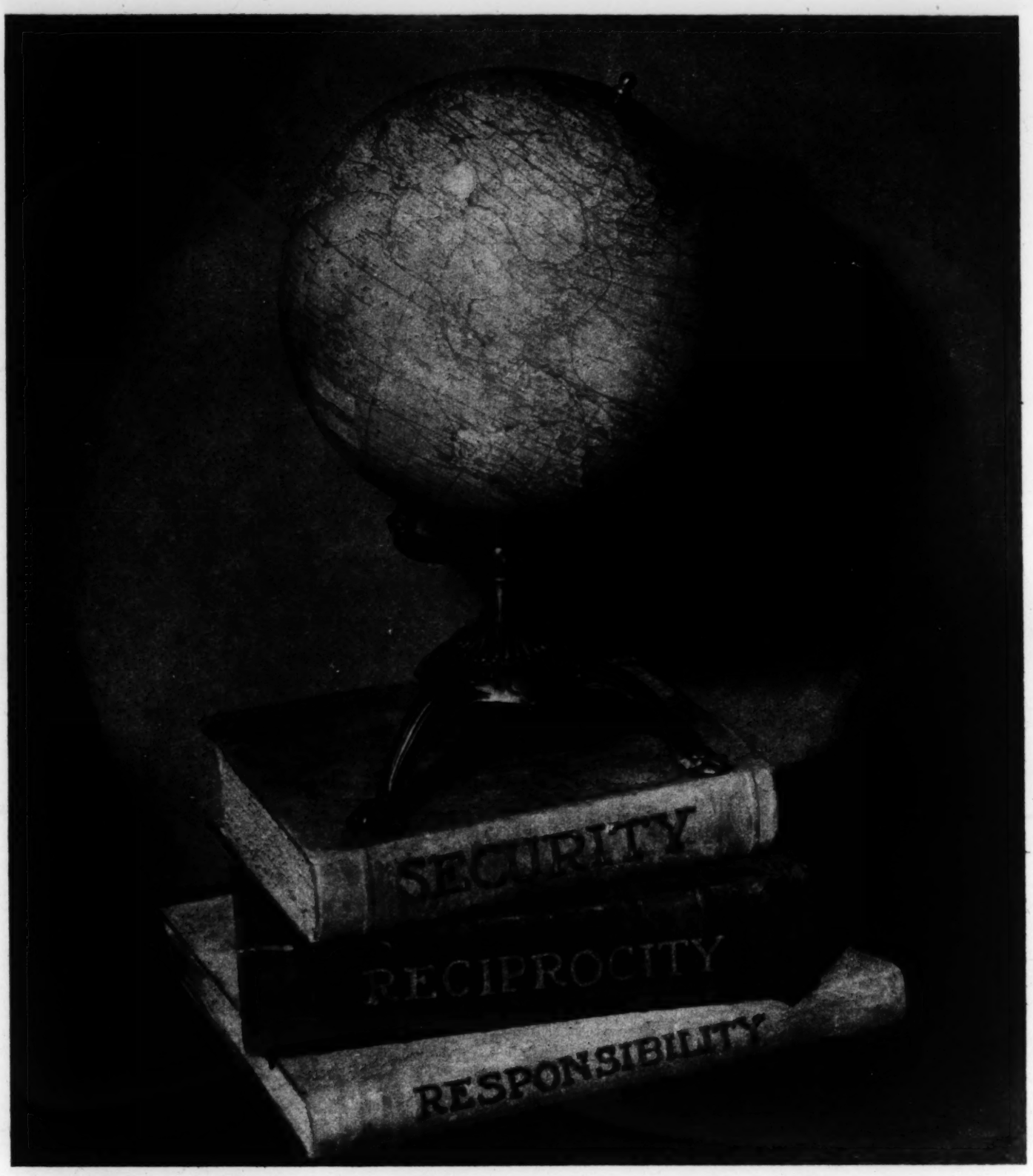

The New European Policy

By Henri de Jouvenel

Senator, formerly French Ambassador to Italy

AFTER THE WAR France annoyed the world for years with her unending pæan to security. But now the refrain begins to be taken up by part of the European choir, and not only by the voices of weak nations but in tones which carry to the remotest corners of the earth.

The great nation which first echoed the refrain was—Oh marvel!—Russia, who had so scoffed at the bourgeois preoccupation of the French, which was said to cloak a veritable armaments-panic. One day, one fine May day this year, the Disarmament Conference saw M. Litvinoff rise and heard him declare that "the inefficacy of the work undertaken in the domain of disarmament and the political circumstances to which this inefficacy is due dictates imperatively the most rapid adoption of all possible measures for security." What had happened?

Japan had withdrawn from the League of Nations in order to take possession of Manchuria. Germany had left in her turn. Since then many Japanese—and not the least important—had been seen at Berlin. The Soviets, noting these visits, knowing Hitler's sentiments as regards Communism, measuring Germany's rearmament on the one hand and the advance of Japan on the other, having lost all confidence in the treaties of Rappallo and Berlin, anxious about M. Beck's Germano-Polish agreement which they believed had wiped out M. Zaleski's Russo-Polish agreement, finally, feeling themselves surrounded by threats, recognized the value of security and the necessity for international organization. Today Russia offers to guarantee Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France herself against any aggression, in order to obtain in return a guarantee of her western frontiers.

Tomorrow, in order to assure her eastern frontiers also, she will enter the League of Nations.

It might seem surprising that France, exposed to risks on one front only, and that one covered since Locarno by England and Italy, should now agree to bind herself on behalf of far-off Russia. The explanation is simple. The French no longer believe in the theory of "localization of conflicts." By believing in it in 1867, at the time of the war between Germany and Austria, the war of 1870 was brought on. By admitting

it in the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the great powers saw themselves drawn one after another into the war of 1914. Two lessons are enough. International solidarity is henceforth a fact. It must be admitted or submitted to. To give warning that it is admitted is the only way to discourage a potential aggressor. Not to give warning is to deceive others as well as oneself, as the history of the world war shows fairly clearly.

There is something even more surprising than the adherence of the Soviets to these principles: it is the reconciliation between French and British opinion, happily signalized by M. Barthou's visit.

Even at the end of May, President Henderson's speech at Geneva, summing up the experience acquired at the long Disarmament Conference, indicated an evolution of the Labor Party at least. His summary, drawn up to reconcile the divergent tendencies of the Trades Unions Congress and the Labor Party Conference last year, clearly defined this evolution. For it not only repudiated wars of aggression under any form but also expressly recognized the obligation under which the British Government might find itself compelled "to employ its military and naval forces to help the League of Nations to restrain an aggressor country which refused to submit to the League's authority and which had recourse, flagrantly and in defiance of its promise, to military measures."

The debate of July 13, in the House of Commons on the Eastern Locarno, of which M. Barthou had made himself the messenger and apostle, was even more significant. All the British parties were in agreement. "I think the country is ready to support, even at considerable risk, a world-wide system of control in international affairs in order to preserve peace and avoid war," Sir Herbert Samuel said, speaking for the Liberals.

"The Opposition has never believed in the possibility of separating the question of disarmament from that of security and we are very definitely in favor of a system of collective security within the League of Nations," said Mr. Atlee, for the Laborites.

"Unending discussion continues on the connection between security and an arms agreement. . . . Now in reality these two things are necessarily linked," Sir John Simon declared, in the name of the Government. Neither Winston Churchill nor Sir Austen Chamberlain was more definite than this.

Finally, defending the Government's policy of aerial rearmament, Mr. Baldwin declared on July 19: "Taking into consideration the obligations imposed on us by the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno, observing the symptoms of uneasiness which are manifesting themselves in Europe, seeing that other governments have not followed our example by reducing armaments, we have decided that the present state of our forces, voluntarily maintained at a very low level, ought to be revised." No British government had hitherto pleaded the cause of security in such precise terms nor had affirmed with so much vigor the duty of endowing Great Britain with the military forces necessary for the execution of her international engagements.

It is highly probable that the enormous increase announced in the German air budget explains this novel language. Whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt about the result.

Italy, so far as she is concerned, has shown no hesitation about her obligations. Signor Mussolini proved it last year, at the time of the negotiation of the Four-Power Pact, by supporting France on the necessity of applying against an aggressor the penalties envisaged by Article 16 of the Covenant. He has just demonstrated it in an even more startling fashion by the attitude he took after the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss.

Rearmament, assassination and threats are definitely conducive to agreement by the majority of European nations on three principles to which all governments can subscribe without humiliation, for they are the foundations of well-organized societies: "Reciprocity, responsibility, security."

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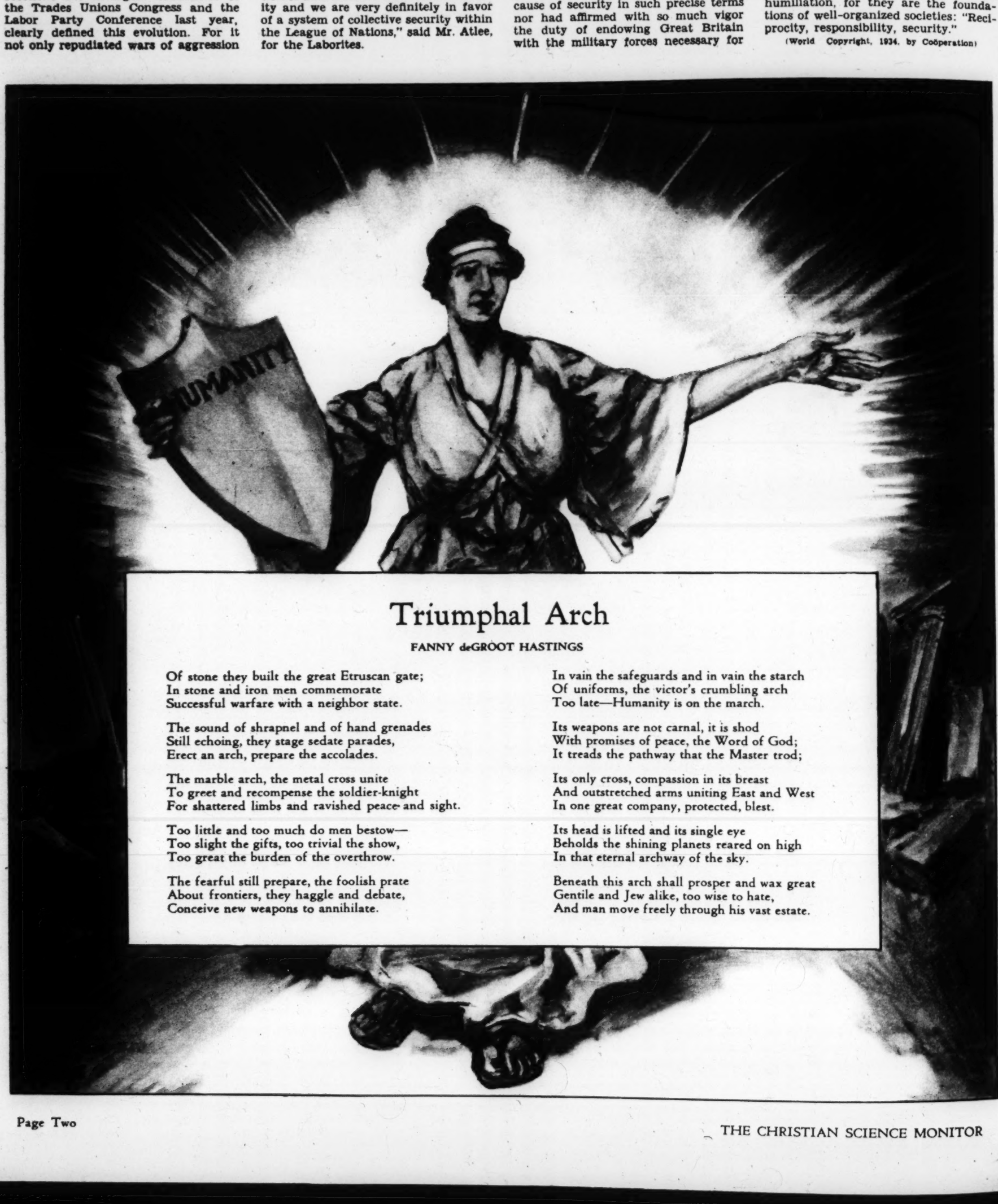


Triumphal Arch

FANNY deGROOT HASTINGS

Of stone they built the great Etruscan gate;
In stone and iron men commemorate
Successful warfare with a neighbor state.

The sound of shrapnel and of hand grenades
Still echoing, they stage sedate parades,
Erect an arch, prepare the accolades.

The marble arch, the metal cross unite
To greet and recompense the soldier-knight
For shattered limbs and ravished peace and sight.

Too little and too much do men bestow—
Too slight the gifts, too trivial the show,
Too great the burden of the overthrow.

The fearful still prepare, the foolish prate
About frontiers, they haggle and debate,
Conceive new weapons to annihilate.

In vain the safeguards and in vain the starch
Of uniforms, the victor's crumbling arch
Too late—Humanity is on the march.

Its weapons are not carnal, it is shod
With promises of peace, the Word of God;
It treads the pathway that the Master trod;

Its only cross, compassion in its breast
And outstretched arms uniting East and West
In one great company, protected, blest.

Its head is lifted and its single eye
Beholds the shining planets reared on high
In that eternal archway of the sky.

Beneath this arch shall prosper and wax great
Gentile and Jew alike, too wise to hate,
And man move freely through his vast estate.

Preserves Versus Politics

A Glimpse Into the Home and Career of Carrie Chapman Catt, Crusader for Women's Social Freedom, Who Says the Cause of World Peace is Their Greatest Challenge

By Marjorie Shuler

ONCE MRS. CARRIE CHAPMANN CATT and I had four hours in Paris, just four hours, 240 minutes, between the closing of a convention in Geneva and the sailing of a ship for home.

Did Mrs. Catt choose to go to the French Senate where a bill was pending to enfranchise French women? She did not.

Did Mrs. Catt choose to go to the Rue de la Paix, the Mecca of women from all over the world? She did not.

Mrs. Catt chose to use that four hours in Paris to buy a peasant smock—blue of course—in which she could work in her garden and can preserves, her two chief off-the-platform diversions. And so, up and down narrow streets, filled with tooting taxis and lined by tall stone buildings we pursued our quest, a peasant's blouse, "s'il vous plait." Need I say that we found one?

I was thinking of this as I mounted the stone steps of her house in New Rochelle to spend the day. The garden was a blaze of petunias and phlox, through which the pergola glinted white and against which the deep blue chairs and umbrellas on the terrace shone exquisitely.

The memory of our Paris adventure came to me along with other recollections of the great leader for suffrage and peace whose public work is perhaps the most widely known of any woman in the world today but whose private life, whose personality, is little glimpsed even by many of the women who work with her.

She herself was waiting just inside the screen door, tall, stately, her white hair parted in the middle and brought with graceful waves down to a knot at the back. Today she was wearing a soft blue Swiss, the shade of her eyes, dotted in white and with touches of hand embroidery, a simple material and a simple pattern which she might have worn as a little girl on the Iowa farm, or later as a country school-teacher when she was earning money for the college education her father thought so unsuitable for a woman.

Gayly she offered me my choice of places to sit, the blue drawing-room where I have watched Christmas logs burn, the wicker-furnished porch where summer visitors are entertained, the square porch where files and desk and typewriters are kept, of the spacious library lined to the ceiling with books, containing the huge desk at which she works, and with windows and a French door giving intimate glimpses of the garden.

"One of the advantages of a house over an apartment is that you have at least two different places to sit," she remarked as we sat down in the drawing room to wait for the call to luncheon.

I could almost guess part of the menu for that luncheon. If it had been strawberry season we should be sure to eat the hostess's favorite fruit. Since it was too late for that we would have tomatoes from her own vines. And, yes, the new apples were in—there would be apple pie. And some of her own currant jelly and perhaps pickled peaches.

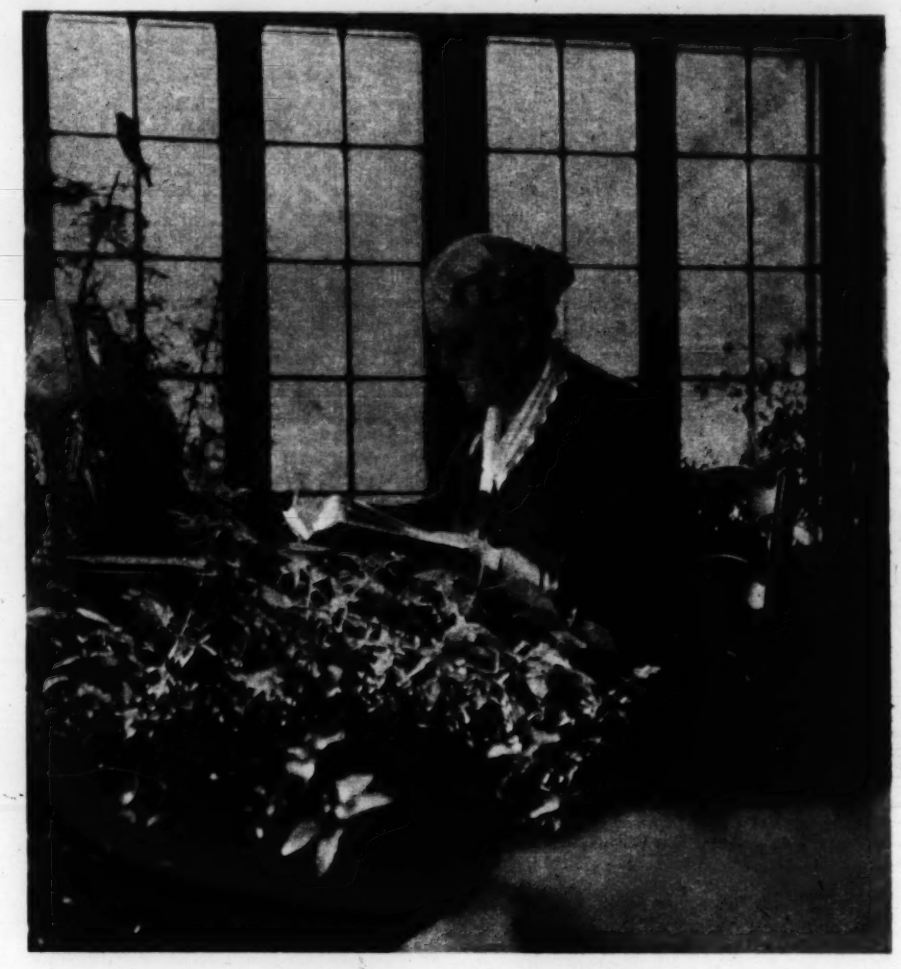
It was at the luncheon table that Mrs. Catt made her first significant remark for the interview.

"The woman's movement has not gone backwards," she said definitely. "It might appear that this is happening in central Europe. But that is not so. The woman movement there was never universally forward-looking. While women achieved the vote after the war, that did not mean that there had been sufficient education to convince the public that women should go forward, or even to convince all the women themselves. Therefore there has not been recession there, only an indication that the progress was immature."

Against this Mrs. Catt remarked about the progress made by women around the world, notably in South America, from which she had just received letters of rejoicing.

"But how about the women of the United States, have they disappointed you at all in their use of the vote?" I asked the woman who was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association when the women of the United States were enfranchised, as well as the first president of the international organization during 20 years while the women of more than 20 countries won the ballot.

"I am not disappointed in them," said Mrs. Catt, "however, I am not particularly proud of them either. I could wish that the women of certain classes would act more sensibly. Yet I think they are as understanding as the men of those groups. One sex cannot go very far ahead of the other in intelligent comprehension of world affairs."



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, AT HOME

We were back in the big soft chairs of the library in the drowsy afternoon heat when I asked her if she could have three wishes for the world what they would be.

Mrs. Catt hesitated and then replied, "If I knew that I could have three wishes gratified I should first ask for time to think. But I can tell you my greatest wish, that the world would adopt sufficient common sense to lay aside war. That is the great challenge to women. If they don't assume leadership of the movement then war will not be abolished as quickly as it might be and we shall have another world war greater than the last. But peace is coming—that is certain."

So spoke the woman whose office wall for many years has been adorned with a framed motto, "Failure is impossible."

We talked a little about the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War for which Mrs. Catt brought together a group of national women's organizations. Each year the committee has a conference in Washington which has done a great deal to make peace a comprehensible word. This January at the annual conference the committee will celebrate its tenth anniversary and there are great plans on foot.

To this committee Mrs. Catt has brought the same gift for educating the public mind and conscience which she brought to her suffrage leadership. Sometimes I have thought that she enjoyed it more than the hurly-burly of the votes-for-women campaign, which led me to ask what work out of all her 50 years of service for humankind has brought her the most pleasure.

Well as I think I know her from many years of close association, from traveling with her, from sharing compartments on trains and staterooms on ships and suites in hotels, her answer surprised me.

"I don't know that I ever got any pleasure from any of it," she said flatly. "I don't think that I have ever cared much about fun, only to think that we were getting ahead in the world. Some things just had to be. And someone had to work to get them."

Then she spoke, as she rarely does, of her own childhood, her indignation when she first realized that women did not vote, her wish for the ballot not for herself but for her mother, and of the attempt by her father to explain to her the disfranchisement of women, an explanation, as she remarked dryly, "which was not satisfactory."

She thought that the world just had not noticed that women were not voting and that as soon as the omission was called to public attention it would be rectified. But it took long years of effort on her part added to the work of many other women for many more years before the federal woman suffrage amendment was passed in the United States.

She had no regrets, she replied to my question, about that work except that at times she thinks that maybe the vote might have been won sooner for American women, and even so, she does not regret the years of campaigning because she believes that they prepared men and women to work politically together.

She is sure that the woman movement is better off now than it was 50 years ago, but she would not say whether she thinks that the world is better off. Instead she spoke a little wistfully of the past when "we knew which way to turn and what to do when we got around the corner instead of the present most bewildering state of affairs that the world ever has experienced."

The world is suffering now, Mrs. Catt added, "not so much from loss of dollars as from loss of confidence in the honor and decency of people." She hesitated to express an opinion about the future, "because while we certainly will come out of the depression it will be to a reorganization of the human race and no one can predict just what type of reorganization that will be."

Then Mrs. Catt did another thing rare with her, and that was to discuss her philosophy of leadership, a discussion which confirmed my opinion that her greatest quality is her impersonality.

"It is true," she said, "that I have had few quarrels. I despise them. It takes so much out of you."

Mrs. Catt's reserve and dignity—a dignity I have never seen abandoned even in hiding gifts for a treasure hunt up trees and under cabbages—has sent her forward unmoved by the need for self-justification or explanation. More than that, there has been nothing in her own disinterested and selfless attitude to which enmity could attach itself.

I well remember one of those quarrels, a surprise attack by a fellow speaker on a program to which Mrs. Catt replied gently, even putting her hand on the shoulder of the woman who had spoken so badly of her. When we left the hall Mrs. Catt for the first time showed feeling. She thought we would better walk back to the hotel, instead of riding. So walk we did, in high-heeled evening slippers and low-necked evening dresses, most of the way in silence except when I spied a popcorn wagon and demanded bags of her favorite confection. Still in silence we sat on the edge of her bed and ate the popcorn and neither that evening nor on any occasion since has Mrs. Catt mentioned the incident. Indeed, I never have heard her speak ill of any person.

She has made some of her best speeches, though, when she has been moved by some such occurrence. Ordinarily she is masterly, rather than fiery, her great desire to study law showing in the orderly, legal summarizing of her material rather than in an intimate, personal appeal to her audience.

But she was speaking again, saying, "You can't afford to suffer because someone has struck you. It is a great deal better to go ahead and forget. Let the other person suffer. Anyone who has hated you enough to give you a blow will suffer from that hatred. I believe that the suffrage movement was freer of that kind of thing than any other organization I have known. We were standing together in our belief in a high ideal. To us the work was more important than getting our own way."

Others have spoken of Mrs. Catt's standing apart, of the limits she puts upon personal relationships, and today she mentioned it herself.

Her most important message to an aspiring leader, she said, was that she must be mindful of her obligations to the whole group and never honor one clique above another, "because that constitutes dictatorship rather than leadership."

Which reminded me that I had seen Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" with Mrs. Catt and that to one of the curtain speeches she had said, "That is so." The speech was to the effect that he who climbs the heights must walk alone. I mentioned it to Mrs. Catt and, as I went through the front door on my way home, she replied, "Yes, a leader must walk alone."

Shanghai's New Civic Center

In His Palace Above the Yangtse Plain, Mayor Wu Te-chen Plans a Municipal Project to Meet the Increasing Chinese Population, and a Port to Attract Overseas Trade

By Randall Gould

GENERAL WU TE-CHEN, Mayor of the municipality of Greater Shanghai, sits in a new Chinese "palace" in the midst of green fields and muses upon the not-distant time when these fields will be covered with factories, homes, business buildings and other evidence of the largest city on earth.

Mayor Wu's palace, towering up from the Yangtse plain with brilliant hand-painted decorations shining from beneath a massive green-tiled roof, is only the starting point of a tremendous Shanghai civic center project which in turn is to be heart of the new Shanghai of the future.

The Mayor's plans are based on solid evidence presented in Paris by Prof. Charles Richet, president of the French Academy of Sciences, that Shanghai leads the world's great cities in speed of population growth, with an annual increase rate of 55 per 1000. Next come Tokyo and Osaka, both in Japan, with increase rates of 44 and 33 per 1000, respectively.

"We believe in planning for the future," says Mayor Wu, a beaming hearty individual with thorough command of the English language, though his background is military rather than academic or political. He has commanded troops at Canton and elsewhere in times of both peace and war.

"Many cities have not planned for the future, and look at them! Shanghai's foreign areas were not planned for the future and they are already outgrown. We intend to have things otherwise in our new Shanghai."

* * *

The civic center, a strictly 100 per cent Chinese enterprise, is several miles removed from the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai—off to the northward, not far from the Whangpoo River's juncture with the mighty Yangtse. Thus it lies at the center of an area bounded on the south by the foreign territories, on the east by the Whangpoo, and on the north by the Yangtse.

Authorities consider this an ideal site for the potential growth of Shanghai's Chinese areas, which already, as Mayor Wu points out, number far more population than do the more famous two foreign jurisdictions.

"Shanghai has a population altogether of about 3,500,000," the Mayor declares. "Of this 3,500,000 only 60,000 are foreign—all the rest are Chinese, in spite of what we hear of the foreigner and his great doings at Shanghai.

"Of the 60,000 approximately half are Japanese. That leaves 30,000 as the Occidental population. About 10,000 of this 30,000 are White Russians, refugees from their own country. So for the total American-European population we have but 20,000.

"Against this we have the fastest population growth in the world, indicating that the next decade will see almost a doubling of our present population, while if present rates continue for the next 20 years the great cities will rank—New York, 8,700,000; Tokyo, 7,100,000, and Shanghai third with 5,700,000. Later Tokyo will pass New York and then Shanghai will pass Tokyo if present rates continue."

At the present time New York has close to 7,000,000, Tokyo near 5,000,000, and Shanghai 3,500,000, behind both Berlin and London and about even with Chicago and Moscow.

* * *

The civic center project is stupendous enough in itself, but its primary interest lies in the fact that it is only the nucleus for Shanghai's anticipated development in other ways. First has come the great administration building occupied less than half a year ago; it is a stupendous achievement in the mingling of old Chinese forms, of the sort best observed in the Forbidden City structures of Peiping, and modern bricks, concrete and other building materials—with some architectural concessions in the direction of better lighting than was possible in the ancient palaces.

About it are other more temporary and less ornate buildings, with a statue of Sun Yat-sen (holding a felt hat and foreign-style walking stick) at the rear, new trees, flowers and green grass springing up everywhere, and a network of macadamized roads laying out the outlines of a design which will include long reflecting pools fed from a soon-to-be-well-known waterway, Jukong Creek.

Jukong Creek's claim to fame lies in the fact that at its junction with the Whangpoo River, which winds up past the Shanghai Bund, Chinese bankers have acquired an extensive frontage where they are to undertake a bold departure in the form of a huge deep-water wharf designed to attract some of the shipping which now sails on past up the river to the high-towered foreign areas of settlement and concession.

With this wharf will connect an extension of the present Shanghai-Woosung railway which operates over the dozen miles or so between Shanghai's war-torn North Station and the fishing village of Woosung at the Yangtse-Whangpoo intersection. Freight landed at the new wharf will then have an advantage enjoyed by shipments taken ashore at no other point in or near Shanghai—direct rail contact with China's hinterland. For the railway is Chinese and the present wharf facilities are foreign, in foreign areas, so hitherto there has been no juncture of water and rail.

THE CITY PLANNER'S CONCEPTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GREATER SHANGHAI

Likewise at this point there will be the first bridge over the Whangpoo. At the present time, all communication across the river is by launch or primitive sampan, man or woman-propelled.

The main port development of the new Chinese areas, however, is expected eventually to center still farther down the river in and near the village of Woosung. Those who have studied the geographic situation inquire, "Why take freight up a narrow winding waterway to no good purpose?" And the only answer to their question is that it has been so in the past.

* * *

When Shanghai was first established as a small walled native town many years before foreign penetration into China, there was no foreign shipping and little of the native variety. It settled along the Whangpoo in apparently hit-and-miss fashion, and when the foreigners came they were assigned a territory just to the north of the wall—toward the Whangpoo's juncture with the Yangtse, as it happened. Now the municipality of Greater Shanghai moves the final steps in going toward the apparently logical point, from a shipping standpoint, where a minimum of small-river navigation will be entailed for incoming vessels.

Some of the largest of these, notably the world-touring Empress of Britain, even now lie off the Whangpoo entrance and send their passengers and freight up the river by the troublesome launch method, which saves berthing charges and avoids the possibility of ramming some mud bank not adequately polished off by dredges of the Whangpoo Conservancy.

At the present time, land is relatively cheap in this site of the new Shanghai of the future. That is precisely why things are moving rapidly. Planners of civic, transportational, industrial and residential enterprises now walk across fields whose flatness is marred only by the omnipresent grave mounds seen over virtually all China; they see a few peasants' houses; but they know that within a matter of months all this will be changed—the mounds and huts will go, landscape gardening and modern structures will suddenly alter the whole aspect of things here as has been the case in the foreign areas, and they believe in making their schemes effective ahead of operations of the land speculators.

"Not far from here the Japanese have built a new barrack like a fortress," remarks Mayor Wu. "Without a doubt, they could take over everything almost instantly if they wished. But we think we have the right idea in going ahead. China has weathered many storms before this. We are not afraid."

THE NEW "CITY HALL," A MODERN STRUCTURE IN ANCIENT MOLD

AN INTERIOR VIEW THAT EMPHASIZES SPACIOUSNESS AND ORNATENESSS

THERE IS A LAW HIGHER THAN HUMAN CODES

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturgis

Looking Beyond Internationalism

A Journey Into Higher Realms of Human Thinking Which Inspires a Universal Viewpoint and Reveals the Existence of a Law Transcending Man-Made Codes

By Lewis Rex Miller

"THE TROUBLE WITH these people called internationalists," I remarked to the Professor, as we climbed the mountain, "is that they look at things too broadly. They survey so much territory that they don't focus on anything. They give voice to imposing generalities, but they do not convince us when they come down to particular cases."

"On the contrary," replied the Professor, as we swung along up the trail, "it seems to me that they don't look at things broadly enough. Their viewpoint isn't as wide as it should be."

This was a surprise. I had often heard defenders of the League of Nations, for example, criticized as being superficial. More than one practical man of affairs had told me that lecturers on international questions usually left him suspended in mid-air, without really getting down to the roots of the subject under discussion. I was prepared to hear that internationalists were facile, impractical and so broad-minded as to be shallow. But this was the first time anyone had accused them to me of being too narrowly limited in their outlook.

"Whatever led you to such a conclusion?" I asked the Professor.

"Well, to begin with," he explained, "I don't like the word *international*. When I see a book or an article with that word in the title, I simply don't read it."

"Maybe you're too much of a nationalist to be interested in anything beyond your own frontiers," I conjectured. I was pretty certain that this was not the case, but it seemed the best way of drawing my friend out.

"Not at all," he assured me. "I admit I am a bit of a nationalist, or you might call me a patriot, in some respects. For example, I don't see why my country, which manages to maintain a high standard of living, should allow an Oriental nation with a low standard of living to flood it with cheap goods. I believe men have a better opportunity to develop their best qualities of character in a high-standard country than in a low-standard country. So I favor a tariff sufficiently high to protect that standard. Yes, I am a nationalist in that respect."

We paused for a moment to look out across the valley below us. The Professor continued his explanation.

"But I am also an internationalist. I believe war must, and can be, banished from the earth by the growth of international understanding, and I am a supporter of the League of Nations because it is the only existing organization which has made a serious effort on anything like a world scale to prevent hostilities and substitute conciliation and arbitration for conflict. So, you see, I am a nationalist and I am also an internationalist. But I am more."

"What!" I exclaimed, incredulously. "You are *more* than an internationalist?"

"Yes," explained the Professor, as we continued our climb. "More than an internationalist. An internationalist, as I understand the term, is one who believes that there are laws operative not only within each nation, but between nations. I go further. I am convinced that there is a law operative not only between nations but beyond, above and before them. That is, a law which existed before there were nations, which is higher than the codes men have made, and which operates even where national boundaries have never been delimited."

"How do you know there was a law before there were nations?" I asked.

The Professor asked me a question in return: "Can you imagine a world in which a mother would feel no obligation to protect and care for her child?"

"No."

"Do you think a national government is necessary to enforce that?"

"No. I see what you mean. Of course, that sort of law is to be found in the most primitive stages of human life, and even in animals."

"It is a fundamental law, isn't it?"

"Yes, it certainly is older than nations, and therefore older than internationalism. For without nations there can be no internationalism. But to come to your second point. You said that there is a law higher than any codes man has made. Can you prove that?"

"Certainly," replied the Professor, with assurance. "Have you ever heard of a statute against lying?"

"Of course, I have. There are laws against libel and slander, against perjury, and other forms of lying."

"But these are not, strictly speaking, laws against lying," said the Professor. "They are merely laws to protect the citizen against the consequences of another's untruthful or injurious statements. I could stand on top of this mountain and shout a lie into the immensity of space without being afraid that a sheriff would rush up and place me under arrest. No statute or common law could be turned against me unless harmful consequences resulted. Yet I would know that I had told a lie, even if no one had heard me. And moreover, I would know there is a law against it, but not a human law. I know that to tell a lie is to violate the divine law. And that is higher than human law. So, you see, there is a law higher than man-made codes, however helpful they may be in the affairs of daily existence."

The Professor had proved to my satisfaction that there is a law older than nations, and higher than national and international codes. There remained his third point to be elucidated, and so I asked him, as we marched on, "What do you mean when you say there is a law that operates even where no national boundaries have been established?"

"That," he remarked, "is easy to illustrate. There are still great spaces where national boundaries do not exist. In the polar regions, there are vast areas which are no man's land. I read recently of a man and woman who live somewhere near the boundary between Alaska and Canada, but who actually do not know whether their home is on British or American soil. Explorers have yet, I believe, to find a race of men who do not recognize some sort of law, although their codes may appear barbarous in our eyes. They have their standards of right and wrong, even though those standards may never have taken form in statutes or even in judicial decisions. And we ourselves certainly do not feel that the only curb upon our actions is the civil law under which we live, for every day we do things or refrain from doing them, not because they would be legal or illegal, but because our highest sense of right determines our conduct.

"The law of the air," continued the Professor, "is only now being formulated, as a result of the development of aviation. This is a recognition of the truth that in whatever element man may have his being, over whatever land or sea he may navigate, there are general rules which must command universal recognition. On the high seas, there are no national boundaries. Ships carry their flags and codes of law with them. But imagine several men afloat on a raft on the ocean, technically under no national or international jurisdiction. Who shall say that they are not subject to the laws of human conduct which are universally recognized?"

We were approaching the summit of the mountain. A beautiful panorama unrolled before us, spreading mile after mile to a distant horizon. We paused, and the Professor gazed ahead.

"The astronomers," he commented, "plumbing the depths of the heavens, discover a universe governed by law, operating with precision and in harmony. They do not admit that there is a portion of space which does not come within an orderly system. Theirs is the breadth of the Psalmist's outlook, who wrote, 'If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me.'

"You may be wondering," the Professor remarked, turning to me, "what all this has to do with the subject we were discussing. It is this. Our friends the internationalists, it seems to me, must keep their eyes on the greatest truths. They must not think of international law as consisting merely of treaties and conventions. They must be ever mindful of the most fundamental, the broadest factors in human existence. That is what I mean by saying that they are not, as a rule, too broad in their viewpoint, but sometimes not broad enough."

"You would have them think not so much of international law as of universal law?" I queried.

"That's it, exactly," he replied. "Not only international, but universal. For the universe is greater than the nations."

I still had one more question to ask, and I put it to the Professor just as we attained the goal of our climb, and stood upon the summit of the peak.

"Admitted that there is this universal law, what is it, and how would you describe it?"

"The most satisfactory name I have ever been able to find for it," answered the Professor, "is Love."

Medieval Mickey Mouse

On the Shelves of the British Museum, Between Covers of the "Bestiaries," Cavort Mickey's Monstrous Predecessors of the Middle Ages

By John A. May

PERHAPS IN THE YEAR 2500 A. D. Mr. Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies" will shelter dustily in some museum vault, half forgotten by all except professors of primitive photography. And then some inquisitive person, taking 30 minutes off from playing with his stratosphere rocket, will rediscover for himself the Little Pigs and the white-bearded, red-coated gnomes, and smile as he speculates upon the quaint colored animal drawings of 600 years ago.

But that will really only be history repeating itself. Today the inquisitive can also draw back the six centuries which divide the animal tales of today from those of early Britain.

For in the British Museum, a little obscured by the publicity given to more famous manuscripts, are kept the fascinating animal picture books called the "Bestiaries," which depict creatures real and imaginary, with sometimes a mixture of both. And each bright color and every group of figures tell of a time of chain and mail and castle and moat.

Here are blue camels, pink dogs, crimson alligators, wild men with cloven hoofs, dragons and unicorns, and almost every impossible beast of almost every impossible color, hunting and being hunted under skies of brilliant gold and purple.

CAMELS OR DROMEDARIES; COUNT THE HUMPS

They are, in reality, the Mickey Mice of the Middle Ages. For, although the pictures in the Bestiaries are not histories of animal characters, there is still a very real affinity between the old and the new. The Dark Ages had their own ideas upon the subject of Brer Rabbit. The tales are mostly allegorical, for even in those days Big Bad Wolf, Esquire, was regularly coming to his much deserved end.

The real difference between these two sets of animal tales lies in the histories of the days in which they were told. The Little Pigs were bred in the atmosphere of the movie palace, Hollywood, the eight-hour day, and a rather tolerant attitude toward bandits. The unicorn and the magenta lions were products of a cruder, harsher and more serious age, an age of bold, bad barons, of dungeons, of isolation and insularity, of "witchcraft" and wonders.

Hence the Bestiaries unfold tales of a very different and much cruder type than most fairy tales we know today. Sometimes, although the morals drawn from the tales may be perfectly all right, the tales themselves could scarcely be told in drawing rooms today. But happily these remarks refer more to the sources from which the Bestiaries' pictures were taken than to the pictures themselves. The manuscripts remain infinitely delightful and amusing.

One tale depicted is one with which Britain is very familiar even today—the story of St. George and the Dragon. But many would be a little surprised at the drawing. St. George is standing upon his vanquished foe, but not by any means in the regulation manner. The dragon is upright and the knight is standing, not very securely, in the middle of his back. What is more, St. George is quite three times the size of the dragon, which resembles a sturdy dog of unpleasant features, with wings and a scaly tail.

The other stories vary from those upholding the good, to those drawing a subtle lesson from what happens to the bad. For instance, one of the main features of almost every Bestiary book is the faithfulness of the dog. The animal is portrayed not as a domestic house dog, but as a loyal guardian, taking his master's side in any argument. After the battle the combatants' dogs are shown keeping guard of them. In one picture a dog is fighting a group of ruffians by whom his master is being attacked. In another a gentleman inside a castle is furtively setting his dog on (supposedly) unwanted callers.

The friendship and loyalty of horses is likewise portrayed in one drawing. In this picture two knights are engaged in swordplay. Beside them their horses are also grappling, seeming to be intent on keeping each other from interfering in their masters' cause.

The other moral allegories are the result of a mixture of travelers' tales, ancient folklore, and the Hebrew Scriptures. Many of the animals themselves result from misspellings and incorrectly read translations.

One such animal whose story is unfolded is the ant-lion. This animal was conjured up in the imagination through a misunderstanding of Job 4:11, "The old lion perisheth for lack of prey." The original Hebrew word for lion in this context was "myrmex," a lionlike animal found only on the coast of Arabia. The first translators, apparently wishing to set down a special name for this animal to distinguish it from the ordinary lion, rendered it as "myrmekoleon." But subsequently commentators who did not know the original name for the animal were at a loss to explain the compound. They decided that as "myrmex" in Greek meant "an ant," the "myrmek-o-leon" of the early translators must refer to an "ant-lion." Never having seen such an animal, nor knowing the reason for his perishing from hunger, they invented a circumstantial tale of mixed breeding, the animal having the fore part of a lion and the hind part of an ant. As the lion ate only meat, and the ant only herbs, the creature "perished from inanition."

This unhappy version of "Jack Sprat," whose wife, it will be remembered, could eat no lean, is, however, by no means typical of the Bestiaries. The crow and the turtledove were held up as models of virtue, taking only one consort during their lives. And the eagle kept healthy by sunbathing.

Consequently to the casual reader the Bestiaries can be most entertaining. For he can draw his own conclusions from the pictures, in fact, in many cases he must. He will discover that the unicorn was a very singular beast. When chased it ran for shelter to the lap of a maiden, where it was safe from the hunter. So that when unicorns had to be caught they could only be decoyed. The unicorn, too, had something in common with our stories about the ostrich. He is depicted, when there is no maiden about, hiding his head in the ground, so that—in his opinion—he cannot be seen by the hunter's dogs.

The tiger, too, was a wily animal in those days. When pursued it would, apparently, gaze into a mirror to avoid meeting the eye of the hunter and to be able to watch the latter's movements without seeming interested, a maneuver which, according to the movies, is still practiced by the creature known as a "gold-digger." But whether the tiger kept his mirror in a special side-pocket is not disclosed in the picture books.

But the books do show that the fox was even then known as the epitome of cunning. Too lazy to run after or stalk birds, it would lie on its back as if it had been attacked by a hunter, and catch its winged prey when they came down to see if such good news were really true.

Of the winged tribe perhaps the most interesting is the griffon, which, like the "sulch," is neither a beast nor a bird. This monster was believed to be half lion, half eagle. It had the tail and hind legs of a lion, but the wings, talons and beak of the eagle. It was so powerful that it could easily carry off a wild boar in its talons.

But the griffon was not the only creature which was not a bird and still had a nest. Lions, foxes, and bears are all shown keeping their young in nests. And there are several pictures showing them watching birds building nests before going off to imitate them.

SUBJECTS OF CRUDER TALES

One illustration shows an interesting method of catching snakes, which the quick of hand might try some day. In this picture a gentleman is shown returning from the chase. He has managed to capture his snake by tying it in a knot.

Another series of illustrations shows the whole "inside" story of Jonah and the whale. Not "inside" from a physical point of view, but because the artist, apparently, had a special interview with the fish, subsequently drawing a picture of the fish obligingly posing for its portrait.

In this version of the story Jonah and his companions, in a small fishing boat, bring up an immense fish when hauling in the anchor after a storm has arisen. In the added disturbance caused by the appearance of the fish Jonah falls overboard. He waves a cheery good-by as he disappears inside the fish. Subsequently he is safely deposited at his destination.

Other stories and pictures tell of queerer creatures than whales. The dragon varies in attributes as well as in size. One is obviously the ancestor of Dr. Doolittle's famous "Pushmepullyu," the two-headed animal given him when he was in Africa and which, it is recorded, led an easy life because it could always speak with its mouth full. For this dragon in the Bestiaries has the regulation "Pushmepullyu" appearance, a head at both ends. In the picture the dragon actually appears to be in the process of pushmepulling, for its two heads appear to be having an argument as to which way the single pair of legs shall go.

But besides this portrayal of imagination, there is one picture which might well be a "still" from a Mickey Mouse Production. It shows a cat chasing a dog. And if the pursuit continues until the year 2500, no doubt the situation will still maintain its humorous savor.

Illustrations © British Museum

WOULDN'T HE MAKE MICKEY SCAMPER?

Twenty-Five Years of Pan-Americanism

A Record of Progress Toward a New Era in Inter-American Relationships in Which the Quest for Coöperation Begins to Triumph Over Nationalism

By Franklin P. Adams

INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP has swung back into the cycle of good will. Traditionally, the peoples of the three Americas and the Caribbean approach economic and financial problems from a widely different background. Decades have been necessary to merge divergent ideals and ideas into something like one common mold. The mold is more nearly completed than the average Latin-American realizes.

I use the words Latin-American advisedly. It is among the peoples of the north that the earnest, friendly work is being done to bring about a lasting inter-American cultural unity. They may not declare this purpose in so many words, and they may not actually realize the importance of their interest. But the appreciation they show of the culture and progress of their southern neighbors, and the desire to know more about the ancient civilization that helped to develop Latin America, is breaking down a southern resistance born of misunderstanding and nurtured by mistrust.

Long years have passed since the republics of the Western Hemisphere met for the First International Conference of American States at Washington. Those persons who recall that meeting of 1889 remember that the United States Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, urged upon the American Congress the importance of bringing the American republics into closer economic, social and cultural contacts.

And those persons who also remember the laying of the corner stone of the Pan American Building in Washington 19 years later recall the enthusiasm with which the Latin-American nations responded through their envoys serving at the capital. To me it does not seem too much to believe that at this ceremony was born an intangible desire to further Pan-Americanism through the tangible edifice of the Pan-American headquarters where inter-American problems might be discussed, and where the deliberations of the various New World conferences might be put into effect.

* * *

Until recent years the activities of the Pan American Union, and interests in the Pan-American movement in general, have been restricted to a relatively small group; to those who have specialized in international affairs and in the study of inter-American relations.

Visitors to Washington have been impressed by the magnificence of the building housing the Pan American Union and by the style of its architecture, but they have gathered little or no knowledge of the Union's purpose, or the work which it seeks to perform. There have been, it is true, certain groups that have come into rather close contact with the Union and have gained a fairly complete knowledge of Latin-American commercial, financial and cultural affairs. But not until 1930 did the governing board of the Union take steps to popularize, so to speak, the "Pan-American movement."

After due deliberation the board set aside April 14 of each year to be observed as the "Day of the Americas." President Hoover issued a proclamation to this effect and the governments of the Latin-American nations kept step. Today, throughout the United States and the southern republics, inter-American relationships are commemorated at least once during the 12 months.

Schools and colleges of the Americas and the Caribbean, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and other organizations, join in nurturing good will. Hundreds of thousands of school children, and college and university students are having their attentions directed to the significance of the Pan-American movement and to the importance of a closer tie-up among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

During a quarter of a century while I planned and worked with the officials of the Pan American Union, "coöperation" was the byword: coöperation among the Americas and the Caribbean. To this purpose sincere advocates were found among the southern envoys in Washington. No more valuable assistance could have been proffered than the untiring labors of the Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor Joaquin Nabuca; the Peruvian Ambassador, Señor Federico Pezet; and the Bolivian Minister, Señor Ignacio Calderon. Their public addresses were supplemented by newspaper articles stressing the ties among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and urging the need of practical inter-American cordiality.

The efforts did not stop with these envoys. The Pan-American Society of New York, with branches in numerous cities in this country, labored unceasingly. Representatives of this organization met and entertained various distinguished visitors from the South. The Chilean-American Association kept step, although turning its attention to cultural activities.

Meanwhile, literature, art exhibits and music held ever increasingly important parts. Into the libraries of the northern cities came the books of distinguished southern writers. On the walls of many galleries, New York to San Francisco, masterpieces of noted painters were hung. In the concert halls and on the operatic stage southern vocalists and instrumentalists, well known to Europe, were heard with increasing acclaim.

* * *

With these artists came students to enroll in schools and colleges. And with them came tourists to return home and send others. Gradually the desire to copy and put into effect many of the privileges accorded to northern women took root. The great northern country became more and more a land for profitable venture.

In turn, travel, from the north southward increased. Latin America became a Mecca for the American seeking something more refreshing than the well-worn lanes of Europe. And, as the surprised and satisfied northerners returned home to relate of what they had seen, women's clubs took up the study of the southern peoples and their lands. Today, 1400 clubs are devoting time to this work. As some one aptly stated: "When a child wants to know something about his small southern friends he finds that he can ask mother, she knows."

At no time in Pan-American history has permanent inter-American good will been more possible of coming to pass. Unsettled conditions in Europe have opened the eyes of the Latin-American governments to the desirability of coöperativism with the North. The recent International Conference of American States added the crowning piece to the corner stone laid 25 years ago in Washington. If proof is desired read the editorials that appeared in the southern press: editorials in newspapers hitherto skeptical of inter-American cordiality.

Those of us who for years have been closely associated with the Pan-American movement have every reason to feel especially optimistic over the future prospects of inter-American coöperation. While the spirit of intense nationalism is sweeping across many countries, I find that the relations among the American nations are, on the whole, on a higher plane than they have been for many years.

I have traveled far and wide in the southern countries. I know the viewpoints of their peoples. The radio, the airplane, fast steamships, broad highways, and the modern railroad lines are connecting North and South. Inter-American relationship has swung back into the cycle of good will. Inter-American unity has become a necessity rather than an ideal.

LOOKING BACK A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
President Theodore Roosevelt, at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Pan American Building, 1908.

Tramping the Appalachian Trail

A Hikers' Kingdom That Skims the Windy Crests of America's Eastern Coastal Range With a 2000-Mile Footpath Through Primeval Forests From Maine to Georgia

By Edgar MacKay Mills

GRADUALLY BUT PERSISTENTLY speeding motorcars and broad highways are pushing back the last frontiers of the United States' "hikers' empire." Within the last decade these products of the machine age have dipped deeply into the vast forest lands formerly frequented only by woods trail followers.

Yet, despite this gasoline-fumed invasion, hiking in the United States is becoming a major leisure-time activity. Within 10 years numerous hiking clubs have sprung up. Older organizations have increased their membership and greatly expanded their trail mileage.

One underlying reason is that thousands of Americans still believe woodland scenery should be enjoyed afoot, not from a soft-cushioned, speeding automobile.

Thus, in a drive to prevent the United States from becoming a nonwalking nation, national parks and forests have been honeycombed with trails; colleges have sponsored outing clubs, and state foresters have made available to trampers scenic gems formerly barred by trackless woodlands.

But the real impetus in American hiking activity in the last decade has been derived from the building of the world's longest marked footpath, the 2050-mile Appalachian Trail. Within 13 years this footpath, climbing mountains and dipping into valleys from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, to Mt. Oglethorpe, Ga., has been pushed within 112 miles of completion. Only 72 miles in Maine and 40 miles in Smoky Mountains National Park remain incomplete.

This stupendous amateur recreation project has transformed the entire eastern United States hiking region. Formerly split into several tramping areas, the Atlantic seaboard is now knit into one gigantic "kingdom of hikers." Thirteen states are joined in this chain of trails—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. In each state the Appalachain Trail has stimulated side trail building until outstanding scenic areas have become interlaced with narrow footpaths.

Never before has one "footpath in the wilderness" attracted such wide attention. Already its fame has drawn hikers from all parts of the nation. Even Europeans are now tramping its scenery-packed aisles.

* * *

Thirteen years ago this trail was merely an idea. Since 1900 Mr. Benton MacKaye, originator and Nestor of the Appalachian Trail, had witnessed the steady march of mechanized civilization into eastern woodlands. Year by year he had seen America's forest recreation opportunities dwindling.

Inspired by his own philosophy that mechanized civilization must be balanced by primeval recreation, Mr. MacKaye, projected in 1921 the Appalachian Trail, along the backbone of the Appalachian Mountain range. His idea was unfolded in an article in the Journal of the American Institute of Architects. Explaining the need for the trail, Mr. MacKaye wrote: "The old pioneer opened through a forest a path for the spread of civilization. His work was nobly done and the life of the town and city is in consequence well upon the map throughout our country. Now comes the great task of holding this life in check—for it is just as bad to have too much urbanization as too little. America needs her forests and her wild open spaces quite as much as her cities and settled places." The trail Mr. MacKaye envisioned was only 1200 miles

Ewing Galloway

(Above) RAINBOW FALLS, GREAT SMOKY NATIONAL PARK

(Left) A DRIVE IN SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VIRGINIA

C. C. Campbell

(Above) BLAZING THE TRAIL

(Left) MT. OGLETHORPE MEMORIAL IN GEORGIA, SOUTHERN END OF THE TRAIL

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W. Berry

(Left) DUSK ON THE SKYLINE

Keystone

(Above) THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MIRROR, NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE

URSE OF THE 2000-MILE FOOTPATH FROM MAINE TO GEORGIA

(Above) MAJESTIC KATAHDIN, WHERE THE TRAIL BEGINS IN MAINE

Harold Orne

(Left) APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB HUT

IN THE REALM OF THE EAGLE, WEAVERTON BLUFF, MARYLAND

long, stretching from Mt. Washington in New Hampshire to Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina, respectively the highest peaks in the North and South. Time expanded the trail to 2050 miles and set its termini at Mt. Katahdin and Mt. Oglethorpe. In 1924 the first section was completed and marked in the Palisades Interstate Park in New York. nce that time progress has been rapid, especially since . Today it stands as a monument to its originator, Mr. aye, and its builders, the more than a score of outdoor cattered along the trail from Maine to Georgia. With ctical completion of this gigantic footpath, outdoor ions throughout the East are hailing the Appalachian he greatest single outdoor recreation accomplishment decade. In answer to this praise, Mr. Myron H. Avery, f the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conote in a recent trail history: "The uniqueness of the n its magnitude. Its route—save at the northern end—ed by the age-old, greatest of all Indian trails—the War Path—which formerly extended from the Creek Alabama north into Pennsylvania, the lowland or valart of the crest-line Appalachian Trail. Ten years earlier rail' in Vermont had been begun, extending the length of the State, 263 miles. In the West a similar project is under way; a United States Forest Service folder describes the Oregon Skyline Trail, now traversable for 250 miles from Mt. Hood to Crater Lake, of which an extension in Oregon and California through five national parks is planned."

* * *

Outstanding scenery is an integral part of the Appalachian Trail. From Mt. Katahdin to Mt. Oglethorpe the path leads through ever-changing beauty. Few hikers probably ever will attempt the entire trail but those who do will enjoy spectacular panoramas, seldom-visited lakes and streams, remote woodlands, and a solitude obtainable only in a world detached from mechanized civilization.

The East's finest scenery is seen along this footpath. It penetrates two national parks, several national forests, and numerous state forests and parks. It traverses mountain ranges famous throughout the country, including New Hampshire's Presidential Range, Vermont's Green Mountains, the hazy Blue Ridge stretching from Pennsylvania through Virginia, and the North Carolina-Tennessee Smoky Mountains.

Smoky Mountains National Park and the soon-to-be Shenandoah National Park are penetrated throughout their entire lengths by the trail. The fame of these parks already is widespread. They contain scenery unsurpassed in the eastern United States. At various seasons mountain sides are ablaze with mountain laurel and wild azalea. Both parks are unplanned arboretums containing an astounding variety of wild flowers, trees and flowering shrubs.

Botanists find Smoky Mountains Park, particularly, a study mecca. On the other hand, a section of Shenandoah National Park has attracted numerous students of English, for near Skyland, Va., have been found communities whose speech has retained much of the flavor of Shakespeare's day.

Another outstanding feature of the southern section is the Natural Bridge in Natural Bridge National Forest, Virginia. The footpath leads across this wonder of nature.

* * *

The trail leading through these scenic marvels is now open to everyone who wishes to walk for a day, weeks or months. The only requisite is a desire for forest solitude and beauty, strong legs, and guidebooks.

Even the greenest hiker has no difficulty in following the path marked principally with white-paint blazes and diamond-shaped "AT" (Appalachian Trail) markers. Already guidebooks have been issued carrying the trail from Maine through Virginia. Another for the North Carolina-Tennessee-Georgia section will be out shortly. The guidebook issued by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club of Washington, D. C., for the southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia sections not only shows the correct route, but points out scenic and historical features, contains articles on trees and flowers of the region and on proper camping equipment.

Collection of such data has been a major duty of clubs undertaking the Appalachian Trail in the South. Their constitutional duties include extension of popular interest in such areas as the Shenandoah and Smoky Mountains National Parks, and the building of side trails.

By such activity it is hoped to keep the Appalachian Range from an overpronounced invasion by mechanized civilization. Mr. MacKaye hopes that eventually the entire range will come under public ownership. A start has been made through acquisition of state and national forest and park lands. Such purchases would forever give the East counterbalancing woodland recreation to offset urbanization.

As an effort toward attaining this goal through public opinion, the Appalachian Trail Conference plans a series of camps a day's tramp apart along the Maine-to-Georgia route. Such camps will make more enjoyable the public's use of the trail and develop favorable opinion for permanent retention of this "greatest of all" mountain paths. Already several huts have been built, or existed when the trail was marked.

For 120 miles in Maine public camps are available. No pack is necessary, for food, blankets and shelter are obtainable. Along the Presidential Range eight Appalachian Mountain Club "hikers' hotels" are located. The Dartmouth Outing Club also maintains huts on its New Hampshire section, as does the Green Mountain Club in Vermont along the "Long Trail" section. Other shelters are located in the Maryland district.

* * *

With virtual completion of the main trail, side-footpath building is now becoming the greatest activity. As most states north of Pennsylvania are already interlaced with trails, the greatest building program is operating south of New Jersey.

In Pennsylvania, plans are under way for a 100-mile foot-and-horseback path from Valley Forge to the Appalachian Trail at Manada Gap. Mr. Henry N. Woolman, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, is pushing the project and already has more than 300 persons interested. Preliminary surveys have been made and actual work is expected to begin shortly.

In southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia a total of 273 miles of side trails have been marked.

While the side-trail network is gradually expanding, Mr. MacKaye is leading a fight to prevent projected skyline roads from wiping out portions of the main trail. Skyline highways over moun-

(Continued on Page 12)

Among the New Books

A Novel Written Crab-Fashion

The Woman She Was, by Lance Sieveking. New York: William Morrow & Co. $2.50.

ONCE AGAIN an English writer has set himself the task of recounting social history through the medium of a family novel. Galsworthy's illustrious example ran into seven of eight volumes; other writers, among them Lance Sieveking, have essayed a similar undertaking in one. Mr. Sieveking's "The Woman She Was" gives a history in miniature of certain aspects of the last 70 years as reflected in the life of a woman who represented the upper middle-class intellectuals.

The unusual thing about this story of Charlotte Castleton is that instead of being told straight ahead, it works backward, step by step, from the present to the past. On the first page Dame Charlotte Castleton, D. B. E., R. A., has passed on; on the last page (except for a kind of postscript after the story is told) she is an infant receiving her first impressions of a world that, all in all, treated her pretty well.

* * *

Retrogressively, beginning with Charlotte's distinguished old age and going over her helpful war work, her suffrage activities, the loss of her children, her marriage, and her girlhood and childhood, the reader follows effect to cause; observing first what Charlotte was and then what made her so, learning about her in the way we all have to learn about persons with whom we become acquainted in their maturity. With this inductive presentation of Charlotte's character, there runs a chronological record, in reverse order, of events and currents of thought that played upon her—the World War, votes for women, impressionistic art, "rational dress," the bicycle—phases of social history both great and small.

Dame Charlotte had a career. As an artist, she was honored by her government, and was acquainted with painters and writers. She knew Rossetti, Renoir, Swinburne, Watts-Dunton, Oscar Wilde, all of whom appear, life-sized, in the book. As a person responsive to new impressions, she broke windows in the women's cause with energy to spare from her art and with a tragedy to forget; and at the time of the war she was among those who were resolved to show that women could take an equal part with men. As a member of a family, she showed loyalty, promptitude, and affection, and in her later years she was looked to as a kind of arbiter.

* * *

"There is only one way to measure life," the writer makes Charlotte say at one time, "and that is by a graph of emotion in retrospect." Charlotte had the artist's ability to realize intensely, and she is therefore the best kind of mirror for her times. But she is more than a mirror; she is an interesting, effective, and lovable woman.

Whether one does or does not like the unwonted method chosen for telling the story, has nothing to do with the quality of Mr. Sieveking's book. The real question is, how well has he used the method? Certainly his way of making his transitions backward is deft, and the impression produced by this retracing of Charlotte's life is one of reality. On the other hand, there is an effect of anticlimax, due to the fact that when the most important moment of Charlotte's life culminates and the mystery connected with her daughter is finally revealed, the rest of the story slides down to the tamer level of her early womanhood and youth. The reader cannot help feeling a slackening of interest.

* * *

After the story of "the woman who was" has been told, the author adds very briefly that of "the woman she wasn't," in a clever imitation of the kind of memoir that is "authorized" by the family of distinguished persons; and then goes on, for a page or two, with a travesty of a television play supposed to have been written about Charlotte 30 years later. This last is harmless and unimportant except that it strikes a note quite out of harmony with the intuitive, sensitive, and admirable treatment of the main body of the story.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Macmillan is the American publisher of Eiluned Lewis's "Dew on the Grass," the English edition of which (Lovat Dickson) was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 12.

JACKET DESIGN FOR "THE WOMAN SHE WAS"

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Youth in the Saddle

DID YOU KNOW THAT—there are 29 college presidents under 40 years of age in the United States? . . . There may be more, but 29 are listed in "America's Young Men," edited by Durward Howes (Los Angeles: Richard Blank Pub. Co. $12.50) . . . There are 4182 men in America whose achievements before 40 have entitled them to Mr. Howes's accolade . . . They were selected from more than 10,000 to whom questionnaires were sent.

Statistics may be entertaining . . . The largest age group is that of men born in 1896 . . . May we conclude from this that 38 marks the peak of accomplishment in the first 40 years? . . . There is one man of 21 in the list, but the age of achievement seems generally to begin at about 27.

About 82 per cent of the elect are married, and their children number 5535 . . . The average is boosted by one man who has seven children, but there are 969 childless families . . . The favorite number of children is two.

Is higher education necessary to success? . . . More than 95 per cent of our heroes attended college or university, and more than 91 per cent received degrees . . . More than 18 per cent wear the Phi Beta Kappa key, and more than 12 per cent won other scholastic honors . . . Rhodes scholars number 59.

* * *

The largest individual occupational group consists of attorneys, of whom there are 525 . . . The next is that of the professors, who number 305 . . . But professors, teachers, deans and so on are all listed separately, and the educators all together number 954 . . . It is apparent that either the youth of the land has no better judgment than it had in our day, or the editor has employed a restricted test of achievement.

That habit of splitting up people into occupational subdivisions is confusing . . . Thus authors, editors, newspaper men and writers are all listed separately, without even the group alliance that is granted to educators . . . They total 363, a respectable representation for scribblers . . . What is the difference between an author and a writer? . . . Or between an editor and a newspaper man? . . . Probably the writers and the newspaper men are more modest . . . Mr. Howes has not attempted to distinguish between newspaper men and journalists.

What shall we conclude from all these figures? . . . Shall we say that the prep school boy, if he wants to be counted among the successful of his generation, should plan to go to college, marry and have two children, and become an educator or a lawyer?

Another question: Why is the Who's Who of Youth restricted to young men? . . . Are not the achievements of women under 40 worthy of record? . . . Or would they, if included, make the volume too bulky for convenient use?

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fleet of Buffalo, N. Y., resumes a correspondence interrupted by two vacations, writing:

"Some months ago I wrote and gently chided you for your onslaught upon the inventors and manufacturers of this world. In reply you published parts of my letter and proceeded to fire broadcasts at my arguments. With my head bloody, but unbowed, I was about to reply in kind, when I was whisked off on a motor trip of some six weeks' duration . . .

"However, recent remarks of yours in the Monitor have roused me to action again. I refer to your comments on camps, in the issue of Aug. 14. Never before have I been witness to such inconsistency. Not that I do not sympathize most heartily with your attitude toward camps—and ants; quite the contrary. But then I have never pretended to champion the Simple Life, nor have I shut my eyes to the fact that the 'sybaritic régime' of apartment houses and expensive hotels has been made possible by the very men whom your previous article so pitilessly held up to scorn . . .

* * *

"But I had pictured you as being very different from me; as a Spartan-like individual, who dwelt with your family in some simple, wayside cottage, and rose with the larks to split the day's supply of fuel before settling down to write . . .

"Now, however, my disillusion is complete. But there are compensations. No longer will my conscience trouble me when I read of the virtues of the Simple Life. Instead, I will just close my eyes, and picture the extollers of these virtues lounging in 'sybaritic' apartments, or in hotels they 'cannot afford,' and I will go and do likewise."

But my dear Mrs. Fleet, in firing our broadcasts, didn't we say: "We have no objection to the Edisons and Gutenbergs as such . . . We are quite willing that they should invent things for our convenience . . . What we don't like is the philosophy of life which exalts the mechanical inventor and—even worse—his exploiter above the artist or the ordinary decent citizen who knows and does his job"? . . . We did.

Additional book reviews appear from time to time on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Soviet Russia—Pro and Con

Russian Sociology, by Julius Hecker. London: Chapman & Hall. 8s. 6d.

Winter in Moscow, by Malcolm Muggeridge. Boston: Little Brown. $2.50.

IF IT TAKES all kinds of people to make a world, it takes all kinds of books to convey a rounded and balanced impression of the Soviet Union; and the two works under review, utterly different in style, viewpoint and content, both have their value as contributions to the voluminous literature about Russia.

Dr. Hecker, who is known as the author of the study of Communist philosophic ideas published under the title "Moscow Dialogues" and who has written two books on the status of religion in present-day Russia, now attempts to convey the main trends of Russian sociological thought during the last century. He has made available to American and English readers the ideas of a number of men, such as Byelinsky and Herzen, Lavrov and Mikhailovsky, who exerted a strong influence upon the development of Russian social thought, but whose works have not been translated into English.

* * *

Several interesting and distinctive facts about Russian intellectual development in the last century emerge in Dr. Hecker's book. Because of the censorship those writers who remained in Russia were seldom able to say precisely what they thought, with the result that they resorted to roundabout methods of expression which increase the difficulty of understanding them. Western European thinkers, especially Hegel, Comte and Mill, were eagerly read and absorbed by the thin layer of educated Russians; and fragments of their ideas find their way into the mosaic of Russian sociological thought. But Western ideas are seldom adopted uncritically; even the most westernized Russian thinkers retain a streak of Russian freshness and extremism.

Dr. Hecker carries his study of Russian sociology down to modern times, expounding Lenin's view of the class struggle and also giving the views of Lenin's critics and adversaries. Dr. Hecker is himself apparently in full sympathy with Communist economic theory; several times he goes out of his way to attack its opponents. Making allowance for the author's personal views, one finds in his book a useful and orderly digest of the ideas of some of Russia's leading social thinkers, more manageable and assimilable for the average reader than Professor Masaryk's massively erudite "Spirit of Russia," which, in some respects, covers the same ground.

* * *

Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield) contributes a foreword to the book, which he commends "to every serious student of social philosophy." It is doubtful if he would bestow such commendation on Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge's "Winter in Moscow," which every convinced enemy of the Soviet Union certainly should read with every expectation of delight, while friendly and admiring pilgrims to Moscow should be warned against it, if they are subject to violent fits of temper.

For Mr. Muggeridge, a young English journalist and writer, spent a few months in the Soviet Union in the latter part of 1932 and the early part of 1933 and, to quote his own revealing words, "took a great dislike to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and even more to its imbecilic foreign admirers."

This dislike comes out in the shape of a vivid sketch of the author's impressions, which is always angry, usually entertaining and sometimes brilliant, as in the description of the Great Ruble Comedy or the parody on the interview which a well-known journalist had with Stalin's mother. To anyone who has lived in Moscow Mr. Muggeridge's book is apt to come home, perhaps uncomfortably; for it does not take any great perspicacity to guess at the real people represented in his vitriolic portraits.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Adventure in Darien

White Indians of Darien, by Richard Oglesby Marsh. New York: Putnam. $3.

AT ONE TIME American Chargé d'Affaires at Panama City, later a partner of General Goethals, Richard Oglesby Marsh, author of "White Indians of Darien," is now an appointee of Secretary of the Interior Ickes. A few years ago, while scouting on the Isthmus of Darien in behalf of Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone for land suited to rubber growing, he discovered a mountain which was not on the map; and he thereby set in motion an interesting sequence of events. For the mountain hid a valley, where, native gossip said, white Indians were to be found.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone showed a complete lack of interest in Darien as a competitor to Java, but the Smithsonian Institution, the American Museum of Natural History, the University of Rochester, and various departments of the United States Government wanted to know about the Indians and other matters which the hidden valley might contain. So Mr. Marsh led an expedition to explore it. He made his way up the valley, which is 125 miles long, hearing everywhere tales of vicious tribes farther along, yet meeting only childlike, but reserved and gentlemanly Indians, with whom he made friendships, eminently satisfactory on both sides. His staff members were collecting important data and specimens, but as yet there were no white Indians, only rumors of them farther along, in more dangerous territory.

Perhaps halfway through the valley, the expedition was forced by illness and shortage of supplies to make for the north coast. Here Mr. Marsh gained the confidence of the San Blas Indians, who have maintained an independent island republic for 400 years, but are now in danger of Panamanian occupation, and especially of Negro mongrelization. Mr. Marsh began encouraging and aiding them to organize for their independence. Within a week the long-sought white Indians were arriving in fair-sized droves. Three of them, children, were chosen and brought out to the United States, where they formed a nine days' wonder for the papers; ethnologists are still quarreling over them. Mr. Marsh himself believes that they represent a biological mutation; that is, an entire race in process of becoming something else. They have some Scandinavian characteristics, and some 60 words of their vocabulary bear a resemblance to Old Norse.

Mr. Marsh returned to Darien, helped the San Blas to consolidate and then to drive out the Panamanian police and the concessionnaires, and finally to negotiate a treaty with the Government guaranteeing their independence. He himself, however, is alleged to be out of favor in Panama. And Panama is said to have disregarded the San Blas Treaty in minor respects.

Whatever be the final verdict of the scientists, there is no doubt that Mr. Marsh brought out the white Indians, and that they are white, not albinos. His book is an exciting tale of adventure, written in a matter-of-fact style which carries its own impress of reliability, and with a breezy gusto which makes it worth reading even for entertainment.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Full-Measure Realism

The Land of Plenty, by Robert Cantwell. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50.

MR. ROBERT CANTWELL has written a realistic book containing a story of industry so far removed from a Utopian state that he, with cutting satire, calls it, "The Land of Plenty." He does not with well chosen and polite words inform the readers that absentee ownership is a symbol of Satan, and that cutthroat competition is a stairway down to perdition; but he has the lights go out on the night shift in a far-western woodworking factory, and in the resulting darkness gives a picture of weary, discouraged workers.

One soon learns that there have been several recent cuts in pay, that each worker is fearful of discharge, and that all thoroughly despise their "efficiency" manager. In the darkness, a log swings and pins one of the hoisting gang to the wall. A dozen characters become familiar to the reader before any lights come on, including several mill girls, whom the author describes through the mouths of his factory workers.

The whole story, including the strike that follows the discharge of 20 men, gives one the feeling that the plot is being staged down in the sub-basement of civilization. Here is a kind of Dante's Inferno brought up to date, with tortured souls suffering vicariously for the sins of living mortals who tolerate and make use of goods and wealth thus produced.

Hagan, the electrician, and his son "Johnnie," a recent high-school graduate, furnish the only hint at nobility of character; and they are scarcely shoulders above their fellows. The author does not attempt to arouse pity, nor soft sentiments of any kind. He speaks out, perhaps with legitimate exaggeration in places, and he leaves his audience to do the philosophizing and the moralizing. It is a strong book, however it may affect the feelings of persons unwilling to grow wise about this Caliban type of culture.

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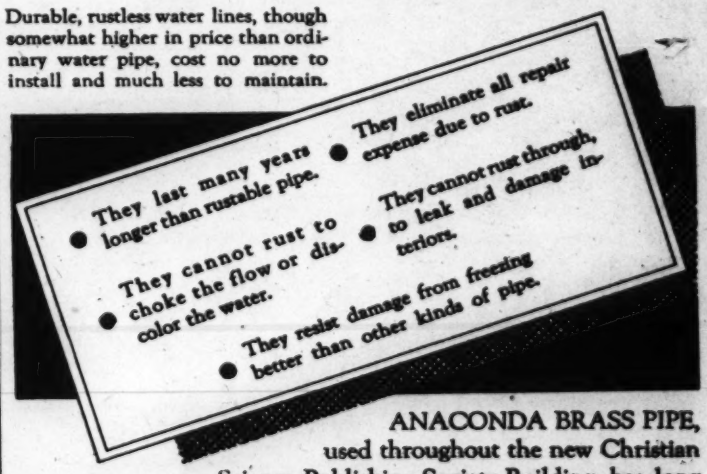
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Planning for the Miner

The Flight of the Bituminous Coal Miner, by Homer Lawrence Morris. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

DR. HOMER L. MORRIS went into the coal regions of Kentucky, West Virginia and elsewhere, interviewed 956 unemployed miners, gathered their case histories, their problems and emerged with a recommendation.

That there are 200,000 probably permanently surplus miners in the coal industry seems to have impinged but vaguely upon the public consciousness, although it is symptomatic of one of the most acute problems of technological civilization to the social expert. Mr. George Soule, writing in his book, "The Coming American Revolution," stressed the fact that the menace of technological unemployment is not that it develops along a broad, even front, but that it creates highly concentrated pools of idleness, and that these pools of absent purchasing power depress the price level and cause the whole economic structure to sag.

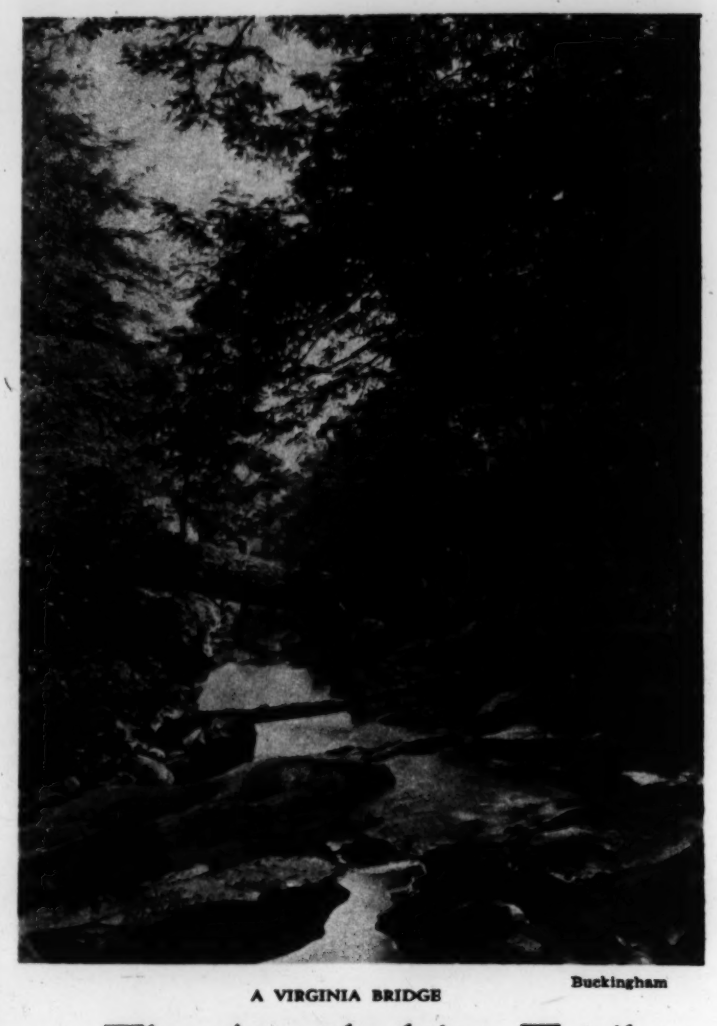
Hence the pool of the 200,000 unemployed miners, who support a vast household of a million people, becomes a critical economic issue as well as a humanitarian one. After citing testimonies of the miners, some 40 per cent of whom would like to be farmers, Dr. Morris suggests that the Government help effect an immediate transference of idle miners from those communities where the mine is closed down. Then, as in the case of Great Britain, Dr. Morris proposes that the United States call upon its social engineers to rehabilitate the remaining idle miners, place them again in jobs through the coördination of all the employment facilities at hand.

Financed in his field work by the social science department of Fisk University and the American Friends Service Committee, Dr. Morris corralled valuable data about a group of workers, which today constitutes one of the most desperate and bitter factions in American labor ranks. The miners' aspirations for their children, their dead-end hopelessness, their resentment against capital and its company police, and their conviction that they have been consistently "robbed with a pencil," all make absorbing reading for the sociologist, but above all they challenge the pioneers of the new social frontier.

Statistically, the author proves that increased mechanization of the mines, accelerated productivity of the individual worker and the elimination of inefficient mines during the depression have created a permanent surplus of at least 200,000 miners. He reveals the chaotic state of the coal industry, its prolonged debilitation, its loss of more than 3000 once prosperous mines, largely through hyper-development of the profit motive and resultant cutthroat competition. Caught in a vise is labor, however; for whatever is done to relieve the coal industry, the result must be more unemployed workers. So, at least, the author concludes. Nevertheless, he offers his solution of transference and rehabilitation, if social engineers can be found for the task.

R. M. B.

Aladar Kuncz's "Black Monastery," the English edition of which (Chatto & Windus) was reviewed in these columns on May 23, has been issued in the United States by Harcourt Brace.



A VIRGINIA BRIDGE — Buckingham

..The Appalachian Trail

(Continued from Page 9)

tain peaks have been projected for the Presidential Range, in Pennsylvania, and from the Shenandoah to Smoky Mountains National Park. Mr. MacKaye hopes to persuade the backers that more scenic enjoyment is derived from "flank line" roads. He has no fight with motorists. He believes everyone should have access to the outdoors.

"But," he says, "the point that people fail to grasp is that there is plenty of outdoors outside the wilderness. There is better scenery for the motorist and better camping for the camper by keeping the highways on the flanks than on the crest line."

Thus Mr. MacKaye hopes to keep apart the worlds of the motorist and the hiker.

While the attempt ensues, hikers are tramping through the quiet Appalachian woodland. Forest solitude, beauty and restfulness crowd out all thoughts of mechanized civilization. The trail follower is claimed by a primitive world.

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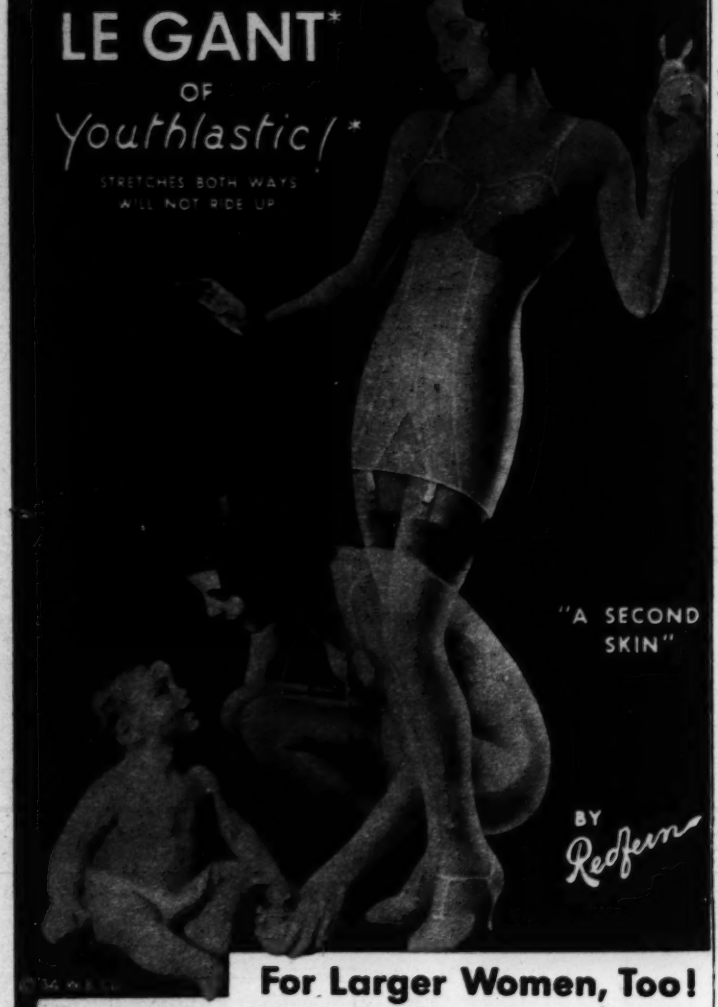

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Pres.

American Folk Drama

WILL THE INTEREST in the modern folk theater bring about a renaissance in American drama comparable to that of the pre-Shakespearean age? Prof. Frederick H. Koch of South Carolina has no doubt about the matter.

This crusader has been preaching his theory at the School of

STAGING FIRESIDE TALES

Speech of Northwestern University along the shores of Lake Michigan all summer, and it has spread through his enthusiasm and that of his students to all parts of the quiet campus. However, faith without works is planting without sowing for the professor, and it is only the finished production, the play seen by an appreciative audience, that wins his final admiration.

He is an authority on the subject of folk drama, which he believes will be America's dramatic salvation with its thousands of bright and contrasting patterns. The professor acted as master of ceremonies at the experimental production of three plays, selected from some 60 written by members of his class during the summer.

The nationally-known dramatist, Mr. Lynn Riggs, had set these young writers a good example earlier in the season by appearing on the campus to direct the world première of his latest play, "More Sky," which had reconstructed with firm, dramatic grasp the legend of the lost Atlantis. They had heard him talk, had seen him work, had watched his work take the boards, and had seen him to be first to pounce upon its weaknesses.

At the close of summer school, after a series of productions which have managed to weather time and the critics had been done, the intimate little auditorium of the School of Speech was packed with interested, non-paying folk who had come to see the country stalk the stage while they sat in friendly judgment upon these homespun wisps of drama about which directing staffs had thrown suggestive sets.

The playwrights, the actors, the stage hands, the audience were pleased, but the story is only half told. Half the audience was composed of school-teachers who return this fall to hundreds of middle western and southern hamlets to incorporate into their embryonic departments of speech and classes in dramatics the central ideas that actually became living plays this summer. Every community is rich in a lore of its own, and doubtless the inspired native will mine and then mold best.

Are we to have a renaissance of dramatic values based on folk legend, old and new? Perhaps Professor Koch is right.

C. B.

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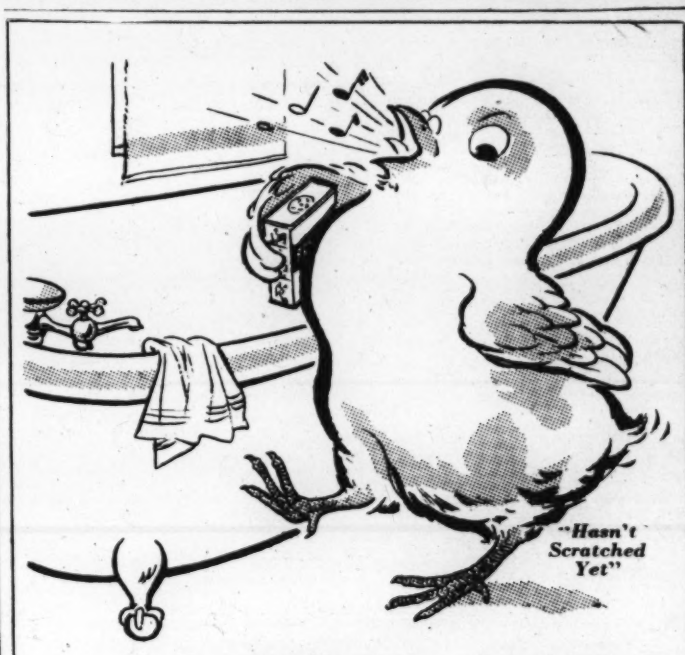
Roumania's Gypsy Music

ROUMANIAN GYPSIES have just had some of their best music recorded. Disks are to be preserved in the museums. Gypsies are considered to be the best fiddlers in all southeast Europe. It is they who furnish the music for folk dances and folk songs. In Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and especially Hungary, it is gypsy bands and orchestras that play the native music.

Their minstrels perform in leading restaurants and also travel from town to town to entertain peasants in dusty village squares. They play almost exclusively by ear, compose some of the music as they go and often sing folk ballads as they play. They are not the authors of the folk songs but popularize and perpetuate them. Often a whole restaurant or tavern full of people join with the gypsies in singing.

During the recent international folk dance contest in Vienna a pair of Roumanian gypsies especially distinguished themselves. They were an old man, Grandpa Macare, with his fiddle, and his companion Mishu Masholu, who twanged a lute.



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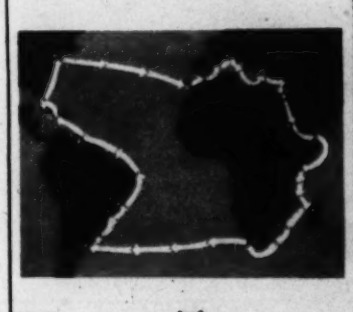

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WHAT IS THE American wheat growers' loss is the Argentinians' gain, judging by reports from Buenos Aires which explain the effects of the recent North American drought on the wheat-marketing situation in the Southern Hemisphere.

Argentina is almost exclusively a grain-growing and stock-raising country. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn and linseed, marketing the first two chiefly in Europe and the bulk of the linseed in the United States. When the price of wheat had dropped to a notably low level last November, the Argentine Government, in order to aid distressed farmers, purchased substantial quantities of wheat at 20 per cent above the prevailing market price.

It was generally expected that the Government would have to take a sizable loss on these wheat transactions, as it had earlier in respect to corn, but developments in the United States resulting in a marked rise in wheat prices are enabling it to dispose of its wheat without a loss and possibly at a small profit.

A recent report from Buenos Aires reveals that foreign exchange has become exceedingly scarce on the local market, indicating that Argentine grain exporters, including the Government, may be holding the grain for higher prices.

The South American Republic buys approximately twice as much from the United States as it sells in that market. This status holds good both in years of prosperity and adversity. In the peak year 1929, the United States sold to Argentina products valued at $210,000,000 and purchased Argentine merchandise valued at $117,000,000. At the lowest ebb of this trade, American exports to the Argentine market were valued at $31,000,000, while imports from Argentina into the United States amounted to $15,000,000.

In spite of the difficulties cited, United States trade with Argentina has been on the upgrade since July, 1932. American purchases of Argentine products have increased faster than the latter's buying in the American market, but the improvement in both directions is encouraging.

In 1933, United States exports to Argentina were about 18 per cent greater than in 1932.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Saving the Conference . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Lord Strabolgi's article in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 18, entitled "Saving the 1935 Naval Conference," is marred by several statements either inaccurate or lacking sufficient justification, and I ask the courtesy of your columns to draw attention to them, and in some cases to correct them.

The article opens with the statement that the Conference will assemble in London. But Mr. Stanley Baldwin, when questioned on this point in the British House of Commons on June 28, said officially that no decision as to the seat of the Conference had yet been taken. Mr. Norman Davis would of course answer to the same effect.

The article a few lines later goes on to attribute this (as it thinks unfortunate) circumstance to the British Prime Minister's anxiety to preside and inability to go to Washington. No evidence is brought to support these alleged reasons given to account for its certainly premature and very possibly incorrect assertion as to the seat of the Conference.

Some of us believe that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's faith in the importance of good Anglo-American relations makes him ready to sacrifice self, and that he has given proof of this. We would point to the readiness with which he accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to Washington in the spring of last year, though it involved exposing himself further to an already active press campaign in London against his leaving his own country to negotiate abroad, to say nothing of the sacrifice of his well-merited Easter holiday.

Further on the article says that it is known that the Japanese Cabinet intend to demand equality, in theory at any rate, with American and British naval strength. Again no evidence is given. Actually only recently the Japanese Prime Minister said that he did not expect to attain parity at the 1935 Conference, though he did take exception to the existing ratios for the three countries.

Two further passages call for comment. "We must avoid . . . the French and Italians again preventing agreement as in London in 1930." In 1930 these two countries did not prevent the agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan being embodied in the 1930 Naval Treaty.

Lastly the solution recommended in the article is based partly on the belief that neither Latin power (i. e., France or Italy) is likely to build very large battleships. Very unfortunately the Italian Government have already announced their intention to build two ships of 35,000 tons each, the largest permitted them by treaty.

Readers of The Monitor will no doubt share Lord Strabolgi's desire that the 1935 Conference should succeed and will welcome all efforts to find fruitful methods, but they are entitled to an accurate presentation of the relevant facts.

CONSTANT READER.

London, Eng.

Today's Contributors . . .

HENRI DE JOUVENEL has held numerous important political posts in France, including those of Minister of Public Instruction and High Commissioner for Syria. He was formerly editor of the Paris daily newspaper, Le Matin, and is the author of several historical works.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS has published several small volumes of poetry. The Magazine Section contained one of her poems on March 21 and, on March 28, an article by her on "Streamline Thought."

MARJORIE SHULER'S series about eminent women continues in this number. Her account of an interview with Dean Gildersleeve appeared in the Magazine Section Sept. 19.

RANDALL GOULD is the Monitor's correspondent in Shanghai.

LEWIS REX MILLER is editor of the Weekly Magazine Section.

JOHN A. MAY contributes frequent feature articles from London to the Magazine Section. One on "Merrie England" appeared in the last issue.

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS was editor of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union from 1908 to 1919. In 1920, he became the first Counselor of the Union, and continued in that capacity until 1933.

EDGAR MACKAY MILLS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

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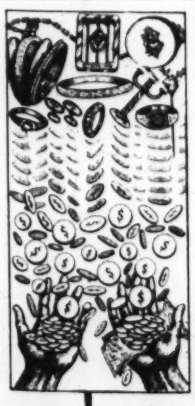

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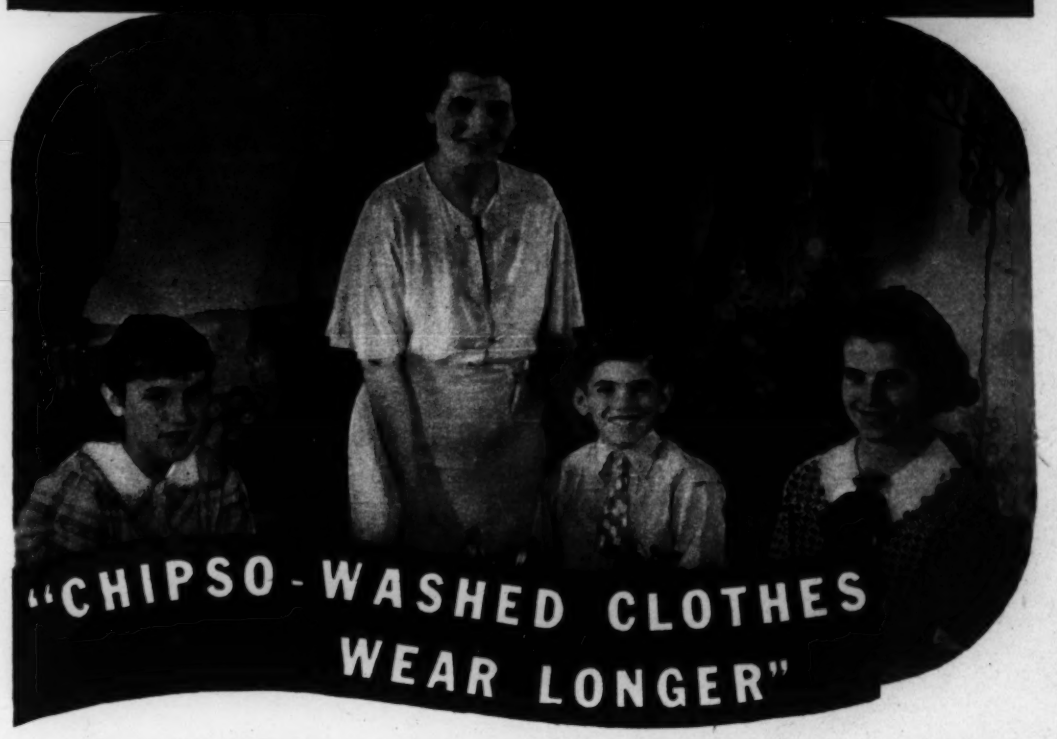

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